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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2549

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# ZIMBABWE PULLS OUT OF AFRICAN TRADE BLOC TALKS

## More Time Needed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

LUSAKA.

THE launching of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) treaty here has suffered a major setback following the sudden withdrawal by nine countries — including Zimbabwe — from signing the treaty.

Of the 18 countries expected to sign the treaty only nine signed while others asked for more time to study the treaty.

The countries which signed at yesterday's launching of the treaty in Lusaka are, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia and Uganda, while the countries that withdrew are Angola, Mozambique, the Seychelles, Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Explaining Zimbabwe's reasons for not signing the treaty during an address to the heads of state summit yesterday, Senator Enos Nkala, who leads the Zimbabwean delegation to the one-day summit, said Zimbabwe needed more time to study the treaty before it could commit itself to signing.

Senator Nkala explained that Zimbabwe attached a lot of importance to the PTA treaty.

"But as you well know, your excellencies, Zimbabwe came in when negotiations for the treaty had already started. We

would, therefore, like to be given more time so that we can study the treaty," he said.

The sudden withdrawal of some of the countries, especially Angola and the Seychelles, seems to have cast a cloud of uncertainty on the future of the PTA.

Observers here said while they understood Zimbabwe's reason for not signing the treaty now, they did not understand why countries like Angola and Tanzania, which had been involved in the negotiations for the PTA from the beginning, suddenly decided to withdraw.

"We take Zimbabwe's case in good faith, but we simply can't understand why other countries, who were involved in the negotiations from the beginning, should suddenly withdraw," said one official from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa who attended the summit as an observer.

Zimbabwe's participation in the treaty would have been an advantage to its businessmen, as this would have meant increased markets, the official said.

Only four of the expected 18 heads of state attended the summit and signed the treaty for their countries.



## Nkala Praises Pact

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Preferential Trade Area (PTA) treaty signed by nine African countries in Lusaka yesterday, was an important step forward in the consolidation of African independence, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Zimbabwe, which was among nine of the 18 participating countries that did not sign the treaty, had asked for more time to study the agreement, Senator Nkala explained to Ziana in an interview.

"Negotiations on the PTA treaty have been going on for four years," he said. "Other countries had had time to study the implications of that agreement."

"We have really no major objection. My view is that African countries should come together and work out a sort of customs agreement. The fact that we did not sign the treaty does not indicate our unwillingness to join. In fact I think we are going to join at a later stage. It is merely that

we needed time to study the treaty, which we brought back with us, to see how this is going to work for us in view of our SADC commitments," he said.

Signatories at yesterday's launching of the treaty were: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia, Uganda and the Comoros. Countries which refrained from signing, asking for more time to study the agreement, were: Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zaire, Botswana and the Seychelles.

Senator Nkala expressed optimism that these nine countries would soon join the PTA.

"It is an important step forward in the consolidation of African independence," he said.

"We know Tanzania

has not signed because that would have meant reopening the border with Kenya when there are still some outstanding issues to be settled between Kenya and Tanzania," the senator said.

"As soon as these issues are resolved Tanzania will come in — that is my feeling," he said.

The minister said the PTA agreement would help to improve and increase Zimbabwe's trade, adding that the country would benefit greatly since it had to move exports such as agricultural products.

Senator Nkala said he would brief the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on the discussions at the one-day Lusaka summit and the whole decision on whether to join would rest with him.

CSO: 4700/459

KANDADJI DAM AUTHORITY OFFICIAL NOTES DAM'S ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 293, 9 Nov 81 pp 13-15

[Interview with Moussa Bako, high commissioner of Kandadji Dam Authority, by Abdourahmane Alilou; date and place not specified]

[Text] SAHEL HEBDO: Mr High Commissioner of the Kandadji Dam Authority, can you tell us why Nigerien authorities decided to construct the Kandadji dam?

MOUSSA BAKO: Before answering your question, I think that some details and information are needed. This is not the first time that studies have been conducted here in Niger for constructing a dam. As early as 1960-61, the French Electric Power Company made some studies on the W dam, concerning its energy features in particular. Following that French study, a Swiss research and development firm was asked to conduct a comprehensive study on the same dam.

Another study was made in 1966-67 by the French Electric Power Company from the standpoint of building a dam across the river's right-bank tributaries. That study, which also concerned energy features, revealed the feasibility of the Mekrou site. The report based on that study has been lying in ... a drawer since 1972.

But with regard to the Kandadji dam site, I can tell you frankly that it was discovered--not accidentally--but incidentally. It all began with a study conducted at the time by a Dutch research and development firm which, in connection with a project on the middle Niger River's navigability, realized that shipping would be impossible without constructing a dam.

Moreover, after the site was discovered in 1970, certain problems, related in particular to the exploitation of Tombao manganese in Upper Volta, revealed the usefulness of the Kandadji dam.

With the Kandadji dam, the Voltans will be able to ship their ore to the coast, in view of the river's navigability. A report compiled in 1970 by a Canadian research and development company also demonstrated the Kandadji dam's economic benefit from the triple standpoint of the Niger River's navigability, production of hydro-electricity and irrigation of land. This last feature, of course, is consistent with the policy recommended by government officials concerning food self-sufficiency, to prevent the possibility of a drought from threatening people in rural areas. It must also be said that the Kandadji dam's construction will enable us to irrigate

large areas. A study was also made in this connection in 1974 by a French agricultural engineer. This study involved determining whether it would be possible to irrigate large areas without regulating the river. It seemed clear, at least in the light of the engineer's report, that in any case the Niger River needs to be regulated within 10 to 15 years if the country wants to continue its policy of hydroagricultural development. The river must therefore be regulated during 1984-89.

However, the report issued by the French agricultural engineer at the request of officials of the Ministry of Rural Development stated that not more than 11,000 hectares of land could be irrigated without regulating the river. At the present time, 4,000 hectares are being irrigated in the river valley alone, but farmers are having problems irrigating their land because there is not enough water. Let us say that the French engineer's report has made it possible to broaden the debate on the problem of irrigation. This debate has continued and has finally enabled France to agree to finance a feasibility study on the Kandadji dam for the purpose of determining its economic and financial profitability and its technical practicability.

All these details and facts actually show that the Kandadji dam has not been the only one on which studies have been made, although it must be admitted that in the case of other dams we were concerned only with energy or navigability prospects, which were a priority for us. At least at the time! Times have since changed and the present situation has led the government, in view of climate hazards, to give priority to agriculture, which alone is capable of assuring the country of a certain degree of food security. We consider this to be the most important aspect, even if the Kandadji dam offers us other possibilities of development.

SAHEL HEBDO: We know that in the agricultural sector alone the Kandadji dam would make it possible to irrigate 140,000 hectares of land, thus assuring stable food production in the Niger River valley on one hand and, on the other, helping to satisfy our country's food needs. Mr Bako, could you tell us about the other development possibilities which you just mentioned?

MOUSSA BAKO: In general, a dam may have one or more functions. For example, it can be used for irrigation, which I have already discussed, or for the production of electricity, supplying cities with water, controlling floods and raising the water level of the river. When a dam has several such characteristics, then it is a multipurpose dam. This is the case of the Kandadji dam, which is intended to irrigate 140,000 hectares, to produce hydroelectric power and to provide people and animals with water. There are, of course, shipping possibilities which, at the present time, involve a number of prerequisites: We have to erect a dam that is capable of flooding land, even beyond our borders, such as in Mali. This is also why we have planned to build the dam in two stages.

In the first scenario, we would not flood Malian territory. The beneficial effect which that could have on shipping is slight. But on the other hand, we will produce enough energy. Well! If we install a 125-megawatt power plant, that would enable us to produce 750 GW [gigawatt]/hours electricity. Such production is far greater than the consumption of the city of Niamey, which was approximately 108 GW/hours last year in 1980, based on NIGELEC [Niger Electric Power Company] statistics. A single plant at Kandadji is capable of producing 7 times the present consumption of the city of Niamey ....

In the second scenario, Niger and Mali would conclude an agreement. The plant's total capacity could be approximately 230 megawatts, for a production of 1,500 GW/hours electricity, that is, the equivalent of almost 15 times the current electric power needs of the city of Niamey!

SAHEL HEBDO: Mr High Commissioner, what problems must be expected in implementing such a project?

MOUSSA BAKO: Problems? There are many to be solved! First, there are problems of a technical nature, inasmuch as a dam is, above all, a project which may endanger the lives of numerous people. Under such circumstances, I think that very detailed studies should be made in this regard. The main thing is not to skimp on ways to improve the project.

There are also human problems, due to the presence of 1,500 to 2,000 families at the Kandadji dam site for nearly 5 years. What does this mean? This means that it will be necessary to build schools and hospitals, to set up recreational facilities, to ultimately provide the best living conditions for those people. This also means that we should, since the area will be flooded, proceed with moving the population, whose customary life-styles we must maintain. All of that causes problems, of course, social problems which are very significant, because it is not always easy to get people to leave villages where they are used to living, where their parents and ancestors were born. It isn't easy and I believe that this requires informing and raising the awareness of such people.

But beyond all these considerations, there are measures which must be taken to assure better coordination of the activities of the various ministries concerned with the Kandadji dam. This is to say that the establishment of the Office of High Commissioner of the Kandadji Dam Authority has led us to encroach on several ministerial departments because we are in charge of the project. Obviously, willingness on all sides to cooperate would be necessary so that things run smoothly, as they say. It is on this basis that an interministerial agency, meeting twice a year, has been established. We think that we can determine within this agency all problems related to the dam's operation.

SAHEL HEBDO: A dam of this size, Mr High Commissioner, requires the contribution of considerable financial resources. How much will the Kandadji dam's bill total?

MOUSSA BAKO: It would be difficult to figure that bill at the present time. We can only make estimates. Thus in 1979, the cost of the dam was estimated at 78.4 billion CFA francs. But if we add the financing scheduled for moving and resettling the population, then the bill would be about 89 billion CFA francs (in constant 1979 francs). In current francs, the estimate could be about 200 billion CFA francs, considering inflation between now and completion of the dam.

Thus let us try to see if some arrangements are possible so that the bill will not be too great.

On the other hand, if we don't begin the dam in 1983 as planned, but in 1984--this is the most plausible hypothesis--the bill may be even higher. In either case, it will still be considerable.



SAHEL HEBDO: Mr High Commissioner, what sort of personnel training policy is being considered, since a work of this size must be managed and maintained?

MOUSSA BAKO: With regard to training, we have first thought about training personnel assigned to maintain and operate the dam.

Based on our estimates, we would need a total of 260 persons: engineers, upper management personnel, intermediate management personnel and operating personnel.

Nevertheless, we still hope that the engineers and intermediate management personnel will be trained before operations begin in order to effectively participate in carrying out operations and to already, at that level, have an idea of the problems involved in operating a dam. Thirty-five holders of bachelor degrees are already being trained to become engineers, technicians, financiers and economists. It will henceforth be the job of the departments assigned to training to understand our priorities in the area of training ....

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CSO: 4719/224



SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE ENDS, COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Jose Luis]

[Excerpts] The International Conference of Youth and Students in solidarity with the struggle of the people, youth and students of southern Africa, which met for 3 days in the 10 December Theater in Luanda, ended on Sunday with the adoption of resolutions pertaining to various forms of struggle and joint action by youth and students against racism, apartheid, neocolonialism, imperialism and Zionism, and for the establishment of basic rights to Namibia and South Africa.

The conference was attended by 166 participants, representing 100 international and regional organizations, liberation movements, youth and student organizations, anti-apartheid movements, solidarity committees, the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid and UNESCO, as well as many prominent figures and observers from all the continents. A final communique was approved at the end of the conference.

In the communique, the participants noted with satisfaction the rapid progress of the heroic struggle waged by the people, youth and students of Namibia and South Africa, led by SWAPO and the ANC, respectively, progress reflected in the intensification of the armed struggle and the popular uprisings against the odious apartheid regime. At the same time, the participants stressed that the collaboration and support of the imperialist powers and multinational corporations are primarily responsible for the existence of the racist Pretoria regime and its illegal occupation of Namibia. Moreover, the conference expressed concern that, despite numerous UN decisions, including the resolutions calling for a military and oil boycott against the apartheid regime, and in defiance of the aspirations and desires of the peoples of southern Africa and of world opinion, the imperialist countries, particularly the United States, Great Britain and the FRG, continue to intensify their collaboration with and support for the racist regime, in military, scientific, political and diplomatic areas, including nuclear technology.

Front Line Efforts Recognized

In its final communique, the conference rejoiced in the support provided by the Front Line countries and the OAU to the national liberation struggles, as well

as in the important role which the socialist countries, the nonaligned movement and other countries, including the Nordic countries, and the democratic forces have played in the struggle to free the southern part of our continent.

Committees formed during the conference drafted several resolutions, including a program for action and an appeal to the people, youth and students of the world to support the People's Republic of Angola.

In the program for action, taking into account, among other things, the acts of aggression and provocation against the Front Line countries and, particularly, the recent invasion and occupation of part of the People's Republic of Angola, the conference recommended economic, political, military, cultural and diplomatic action to bring about the total and complete isolation of the racist South African regime. Regarding the appeal for solidarity with our country, the conferees urged the youth, students and peoples of the world, irrespective of their political convictions, philosophical concepts and religious beliefs, to close ranks and give all political, moral and diplomatic aid to the People's Republic of Angola, so the country can resist these attacks and contribute more fully to the liberation struggle in progress in southern Africa.

#### Closing Session

The closing session of the conference was chaired by Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), MPLA-Party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations.

Addressing the session, the party secretary noted the need to combat the apathy of some young people and students, who show a certain lack of interest, consciously or not, in issues that affect other young people like them. He stressed the urgent need to educate youth and students regarding the need to resolve issues that affect mankind, such as the threat of nuclear warfare, hunger, peace, freedom and social justice.

It is noted that the opening session of the conference was chaired by Paulo Jorge, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and foreign relations minister, and was attended by members of the party and government and the party youth.

The conference was promoted by the liberation movements of southern Africa, namely, SWAPO and the ANC, with the support of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, various regional and international youth and student organizations and the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

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CSO: 4742/105

USSR 'LADA' VEHICLE MAINTENANCE PLANT INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by S. Fialho]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning at Manauto 8, the directorate of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Autoexport Company inaugurated a new LADA Maintenance plant, built by Angolan workers and Soviet specialists.

The inauguration was attended by Julio de Almeida, vice minister of transportation and communications, representing the minister.

The vice minister was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador to the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], the commercial representative of Autoexport in our country and Armando Agostinho, director of Manauto 8.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, Agostinho recalled the most troublesome moments in the LADA maintenance enterprise, where the working methods had been very primitive. "With this improvement, in terms of equipment, spare parts and accessories, which had been scarce, we believe we can work better to meet the maintenance needs of our clients," he said at one point.

The commercial representative of Autoexport in the RPA praised the spirit of mutual assistance shown by the Soviet specialists during the construction, as a stimulus to this victory--completion of the maintenance plant. He also noted that all the shop work was previously done by hand, which was faulty and slow. "Now everything will be easier and faster, thanks to the dedication and help of everyone here who made it possible to build this maintenance plant for LADA vehicles, a further symbol of Angolan-Soviet friendship," he concluded.

Closing the ceremony, Julio de Almeida, vice minister of transportation and communications, expressed his pleasure at the completion of this important project. It was a good idea, although belated, to create an enterprise to insure maintenance of the few existing LADA's and the use of inoperable vehicles.

"I believe that the equipment displayed here will mean a qualitative leap forward in all the work of Manauto 8, and will also guarantee the technical-professional advancement of the workers," stressed Almeida. He reminded the company directors of the various ways to avoid any lack of discipline and control among the workers, for which there is no longer any possible excuse.

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CSO: 4742/105

PHOSPHATE MINING COMPLEX RECEIVES BULGARIAN SUPPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by M. Correia]

[Text] Pursuant to the guidelines of the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party for the phosphate sector, which call for the initiation of production of pulverized phosphates in the second half of this year, the Kindonacaxa mining complex in Zaire Province was inaugurated on 11 November.

The enterprise has an annual production capacity of 15,000 tons of pulverized phosphates. It comprises an open pit mine, a treatment plant and the respective industrial infrastructure, including a machine shop and diesel power plant.

This inauguration, part of the celebration of the 6th anniversary of national independence, was made possible through agreements between our country and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for economic and trade cooperation, more precisely, the provisions of the protocol of the Second Session of the Joint Angolan-Bulgarian Commission, of 21 June 1978.

The complex has a gasoline station and a fuel and oil depot with two storage tanks, a 24 cubic meter-capacity tank (diesel) and a 9 cubic meter-capacity tank (gasoline). The complex also includes an administrative and residential building, occupying 216 square meters, with three offices, a personnel lounge, dressing room, baths, toilet room and a dining hall which seats 35.

Attending the inaugural ceremony were Jorge Tchimpuati, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and coordinator of the Zaire Provincial Party Committee; Herminio Escorcio, also a member of the Central Committee and general director of SONANGOL; Bento Ribeiro ("Kabulo"), minister of industry; Pedro Van Dunem ("Loy"), minister of energy; and Almirante Dias, provincial commissioner of Zaire Province. Also present were the charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and two officials of the state economic association "Bulgargeomin (under the Bulgarian Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources), the enterprise responsible for designing and executing the project.

MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST CRIME WAVE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Important measures will be taken to reduce the recent wave of crime and banditry, mainly affecting the city of Luanda, according to a joint communique issued yesterday by the Ministries of the Interior and State Security. The communique was read by Capt Fernando da Piedade at the opening session of the General Advisory Council of the National Directorate of the People's Police.

The communique notes that certain citizens serving as agents of the police, state security or legal services have abusively appropriated property of the workers during the night, claiming they were acting in line of duty. The communique notes at one point that, according to decisions of the Extraordinary Congress, the inviolability of the home is a right that must be respected.

According to the communique, all such cases, i.e., violations of the inalienable rights of citizens, should be reported to the Interministerial Command Post, telephone numbers 32301, 63323 or 61981, or to the Operations Unit of Luanda, telephone numbers 37100 and 36700. Abuses or arbitrary acts may also be reported to any basic unit of the People's Police.

The communique warns citizens, however, that if there are any false alarms, without plausible justification, such [false reports] may result in penalties of up to 6 months' imprisonment.

In the provinces, the provincial offices of the Ministries of State Security and the Interior should take the necessary measures to combat this crime wave. In this context, strong measures will be taken to see that this inalienable right of every citizen is respected. Thus, no agent may enter an inhabited dwelling or its outbuildings during the night to make an arrest.

The period established in the joint communique is from 2100 hours to 500 hours.

In exceptional cases, an agent must, however, carry a special document signed by the magistrate of the Public Ministry, which must be exhibited for said purpose.

6362  
CSO: 4742/105



## BRIEFS

'INTERNATIONALIZATION' WARNING--Luanda, December 9--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge warned today that South Africa's continued "policy of aggression" could jeopardise negotiations currently under way to settle the Namibian problem. "The pursuit of war (against the South-West Africa People's Organisation) could lead to an internationalising of the conflict", Mr. Jorge said in an interview with Agence France-Presse. He said his Government considered that this was South Africa's intention in invading Southern Angola last August, and for this reason Cuban troops in Angola had not intervened. The Government had also taken into account the capabilities of the Angolan Armed Forces--"we have a trained army and officers skilled in handling the military equipment which we possess", Mr. Jorge said--and decided its troops alone would defend the country. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 Dec 81 p 28]

MEDICAL PROGRESS--Luanda, December 9--Surgeons in Angola successfully removed a second rudimentary uterus from a five-months pregnant teen-age woman, saving her and the foetus, the state news agency ANGOP reported Tuesday. It said Mrs. Rebecca Estevao Gola, 18, had been pronounced clinically dead when brought to hospital after suffering two heart attacks and apparently ceasing to breathe. The surgeons performed a caesarean operation, removing the very rare supplementary uterus without harming the normal one nor the rest of the young woman's reproductive organs, ANGOP said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 Dec 81 p 6]

SOVIET FISHING AGREEMENT DISCUSSIONS--A meeting of the Soviet-Angolan Commission began last week to review the fishing agreement between the two countries. The official media have been publicising fish shortages recently and one of the topics to be discussed was whether the Soviet Union should land more catches locally. According to a Bank of Angola report for 1973, the last normal production year before independence, the catch totalled 470,000 tonnes. About a third of that catch was exported. Now, there are shortages throughout the country and one fish salting plant was at a standstill in October because of a lack of supplies. No official production figures have been released since independence, but a measure of the authorities' concern was that an Iraqi trawler was fined \$8,000 in October for illegal fishing in Angolan waters, and senior Angolan officials have been visiting canning factories, salting plants and other fish industry installations in recent months. Despite local complaints about Russian ships "hoovering" the Angolan coast of fish, there have been no official complaints concerning Soviet fishing operations. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2882]

NEW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CENTER--A dispatch of the Ministry of Education, dated 29 September and published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, created the National Research Center of Angola. The center will include departments of Biological Sciences, Exact Sciences, Earth Sciences, Social Sciences and Technology and Development. It will have a Scientific Council, an Executive Council and an Administrative and Financial Support Sector, which will assist and advise the director. According to the ministerial despatch, the dean of the university, or assistant dean named for the purpose, will be appointed as director of the National Scientific Research Center. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Nov 81 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/105

MASIRE BLAMES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ON DIAMOND MARKET SLUMP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 81 p 5

/Article by Gaborone "Diamond Slump Hits Botswana"/

[Text]

**THERE** was no end in sight to Botswana's economic problems following the recent slump in diamond sales, President Quett Masire said in Gaborone at the weekend.

Addressing members of the foreign Press, he said the situation was serious as diamonds were the biggest contribution to the government's revenue.

"The slump in diamonds has been a very big blow. Our sales are down by R100 million, and Botswana should try to find bridging finance to cope with the situation," he said.

Asked about the country's general economic prospects, Dr Masire said he was optimistic about the R1 000 million railway line that would link Botswana with the Namibian port of Walvis Bay.

"It is closer now. In the past it had been just an

ideal, but now we are on the brink of starting a big coal-mining venture and shall be exporting some 10 million tonnes of coal.

"This alone makes it a justifiable project," the president said.

Negotiations were proceeding and he could not pre-empt them at this stage. However, an announcement on the financing of the project would be made in due course.

On migrant labour to the South African mines, he said Botswana did not have a deliberate policy of slowing down the flow, although he believed other African states were reviewing their policies.

With other African states having taken a deliberate decision to pull out their workers, the South Africans had realised it was dangerous to depend on migrant labour and were therefore taking deliberate measures to cut down on labour from outside South Africa.

CSO: 4700/459

## PRESIDENT AHIDJO PLANS TO VISIT NIGERIA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2882

## [Text]

President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon is to visit Nigeria on January 11, 1982. It will be exactly one year since President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria paid a five-day official visit to Cameroon, his first since becoming President. Immediately after his visit President Ahmadou Ahidjo was invited to visit Nigeria but the border incident of May 16 caused a delay.

Now that the Cameroon-Nigeria border dispute is being settled amicably and Cameroon has accepted conditions laid down by Nigeria, among them a full apology for the incident, reparations and maybe the punishment of the Cameroonian border guards and soldiers responsible for the killing of the five Nigerian military officers. The incident led to President Shagari's refusal to attend the last OAU Heads of State summit in Nairobi because the OAU did not put the Nigeria-Cameroon border issue on its agenda. Immediately after the May 16 incident, however, Nigeria protested vigorously, demanding a full apology, reparations and the punishment of the gendarmes concerned. Cameroon only agreed to pay reparations after the interventions of the OAU Secretary-General and of other African Heads of State. The two countries have still to decide on the amount of compensation although the Nigerian Government

has appointed a commission to determine the appropriate amount. There is also an unresolved and longstanding dispute over the precise border between Nigeria and Cameroon and the two countries will want it to be settled once and for all, either by the OAU or the United Nations, as the Nigerian authorities had earlier demanded.

On top of the agenda of Ahidjo's visit to Nigeria; along with the mutually desired improvement in relations, will be the situation in Chad where Nigeria is to spearhead the OAU peace-keeping force. (unlike Cameroon which is lukewarm as ever in participating in such peace-keeping forces).

President Ahmadou Ahidjo was recently asked what was Cameroon's attitude towards the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad after the withdrawal of the Libyan troops. He replied: "the OAU foresaw the setting up of an inter-African neutral peace-keeping force in Chad and Cameroon adhered to that decision. But I have always expressed my conviction that for the force to be efficient, it should be set up under the aegis of the United Nations, or at least in close collaboration with it, of which we are all members, and which enjoys incontestable moral authority as well as the material means which this force will be in great need of."

President Ahidjo's January visit to Nigeria will be his third official visit (apart from unofficial African Heads of State meetings) since he became Head of State in Cameroon twenty-one years ago.

## BRIEFS

POOR HARVEST--Mr Miguel Lima, general director of production, has told reporters that the production of millet and beans, staple foods of Cape Verde inhabitants, will be practically nil in the Republic of Cape Verde as a result of the drought. Cape Verde has had another bad agricultural year which, Mr Lima added, is comparable to 1977, the country's most disastrous year in 10 years. Only the situation of the island of Fogo is slightly better, with prospective harvests which could assure the country's supply of seed for next year, he said. According to Mr Lima, the expected harvest on the island of Santiago, which accounts for 60 percent of the country's agricultural potential, will not even amount to half of the island's [usual] production. In view of this situation, he added, Cape Verde will be forced to import a considerable amount of basic foodstuffs and to seek aid from the international community. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Nov 81 p 1] 11915

SOVIET FILM WEEK--Another Soviet film presentation has come to us. From 17 to 21 November, five lengthy films--four documentaries and one animated cartoon--will be presented at the Praia cinema theater. The four major films present topics of interest in one form or another: the problems of political confrontation in a Latin American country; how in 30 years an illiterate peasant became the spokesman for the people in a Soviet commune; the taking of Berlin during the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against Nazism; the peasant resistance against the enemies of the revolution; and the smuggling of art works to be used at an international sporting event. All in all, an interval with a segment of film production that, for its technical merit and content, represents a worthy alternative for our screens. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4742/105



## BRIEFS

FPO-PT ACCUSES NIGERIA--Paris, December 3--The Central African Ubangui Patriotic Front-Labour Party (FPO-PT) has accused Nigeria of holding its leader Abel Goumba for two days at Lagos airport "in sordid conditions". In an open letter published here today the party, which was in opposition to the last Centrafrican Government of David Dacko before a military regime took over three months ago, said Mr. Goumba was treated like a prisoner, "morally tortured and reviled". It demanded an explanation from the Nigerian Government for the action, which it denounced as "contrary to the most elementary rules of international law". A letter from Mr. Goumba said he had been allowed neither food nor drink, and was interrogated on his links with the leader of another party, Iddi Lala of the Centrafrican National Liberation Movement, and with Libya. Mr. Goumba was stopped at the airport on November 19 as he was preparing to return to Bangui. Mr. Lala is a former spokesman for Mr. Goumba's party who now lives in exile in Lagos and the Congolese capital of Brazzaville. He formed his own movement last year, and claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on a Bangui cinema last July 14--which killed two people--in protest at the presence of French troops in Centrafrica. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2851, 4 Dec 81 p 22]

CSO: 4700/468

## BRIEFS

NIGERIA ASSUMES COMMAND--Ndjamena, December 3--Nigerian Major-General Geoffrey Ejiga flew into Ndjamena Wednesday to assume command of the inter-African Chad peace force. After inspecting an honour guard of the Zairean and Senegalese detachments already in Chad, Gen. Ejiga said the first units of Nigeria's 2,000-strong contingent would arrive in the capital on Monday and be deployed immediately into their operational zones. The entire force, estimated at 6,000 men, should be in the country by December 17, he said. The force was drawn up to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of a Libyan expeditionary force, which came here a year ago to help President Goukouni Weddeye's loyalist troops crush a 10-month-old civil war. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2851, 4 Dec 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/463

## GAMBIA RIVER VIEWED AS VITAL LINK

London WEST AFRICA in English 30 Nov 81 pp 2827-2830

[Article by Dr. David Hilling]

[Text] IT WAS ONCE said of The Gambia that the surprise is that it exists at all. In a continent of arbitrary political boundaries those of The Gambia are more arbitrary than most and the 1889 boundary agreement between Britain and France followed a period in which "pieces of the Gambia Valley have been traded away by a few gentlemen sitting in Paris or London, conventional boundaries agreed upon without the slightest knowledge of, or care for, tribal, family or natural divisions of land."

A glance at the map is sufficient to see why the country has aptly been described as the frankfurter in the Senegalese roll or, less charitably, as the serpent in Senegal's side. The former description has the additional merit of suggesting a whole which is better than the individual parts. Clearly The Gambia can have no basis in geographical fact defined as it is by ten kilometre arcs drawn from the bends of a river which at the time had still not been accurately surveyed.

That the River Gambia should have provided the basis for some four centuries of conflict between European powers trying to establish spheres of influence is not altogether surprising. On a coast generally inhospitable in character the broad, sheltered Gambia estuary provided a valuable haven for victualling and ship-repairs and the navigable river a penetration route to the interior which was second to none. Utilised by many of the expeditions which gradually unfolded the map of West Africa's interior, the Gambia is one

of the continent's most docile rivers yet is not used to anything like the real potential that its physical geography might suggest. This is certainly true for transport and irrigation and is in large measure a consequence of the fact that the river has been divorced from its natural hinterland by the political boundaries imposed in the colonial era.

Rivers do not serve as good natural boundaries if only because they tend to influence settlement and economic activity in a centripetal rather than centrifugal manner. They attract rather than divide. There is therefore a certain logic about political units based on river basins but this can hardly be said to apply to an arbitrarily defined 20 kilometres wide strip along a river as large as the Gambia — its natural hinterland inevitably extends way beyond the boundaries of the country to which it has given its name. In terms of economic development the logic of adopting natural basins as the framework for cooperation is implicit in the establishment of the Lake Chad Commission, O.M.V.S. (Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Senegal) and, more significantly here, O.M.V.G., a similar organisation for the Gambia River.

At the time of Gambian independence in 1965 there were discussions about the possibility of closer links with Senegal. The close links which Senegal favoured were rejected by The Gambia and the looser ties which might have been acceptable to The Gambia did not get Senegalese approval. Almost inevitably, political independence brings with it enhanced sensitivity on questions of sovereignty and territorial integrity

and in many parts of Africa has resulted in a hardening of the political frontiers. The fact that The Gambia and Senegal were linked into different financial systems, have adopted different approaches to tariff protection and customs duties and have paid their farmers in different ways are just a few of the factors which have served to increase the significance of the frontiers.

Although a Sene-Gambian joint commission was established in 1968 it would appear to have had little effect on such practical issues as smuggling, a main manifestation of the territorial differences, and thought to be a valuable asset to the Gambian economy. However arbitrary they may be in origin, political frontiers with time gradually become geographical boundaries. The Victoria Park cricket square in Banjul and the Corniche in Dakar are worlds apart but the differences they reflect are significant mainly for the ruling elites who control the destinies of the two states rather than for the mass of the people in the countries at large.

Smuggling there may have been but little came of the British grand idea that control of the river would naturally attract trade from a large surrounding hinterland to their port at Bathurst. In fact there has emerged a completely artificial regional transport network dictated by political expediency rather than geographical logic. There has been a wasteful construction of transport facilities and what might have been an integrated regional rail/river system is instead two virtually unconnected circulations. Senegal's Casamance region is effectively isolated from the rest of the country and its capital Dakar by Gambian territory and it was not until 1947 that Britain agreed to allow a direct transport link across The Gambia. Senegal has not been without its domestic tensions and the physical isolation and retardation of development in the Casamance has been a contributory factor.

An obvious weak link in the transport chain between Dakar and Ziguinchor is the Trans-Gambia ferry at Yelitenda, 135 kilometres up-stream from Banjul. About 110,000 vehicles, three-quarters of them Senegalese, use the ferry each year but waiting can often add three hours or more to the through journey time. It is estimated that an improved river barrage or bridge crossing would result in a thirty per cent increase in traffic — an indication that

traffic is now being held at artificially low levels. Yet even the present crossing is infinitely superior to the alternative route via Tambacounda which would require very large investments to be brought up to anything like an acceptable standard and would still be the equivalent of going from Bristol to London by way of Newcastle! The Senegalese would clearly derive benefit from an improved crossing, and to a much greater extent than would the Gambians. Senegal, with French support, has long argued for a bridge across the Gambia but for the latter this gave minimal benefit because her own predominant lines of communication have developed with the grain of the country, parallel to and not across the river.

It is not unreasonable to suggest that the more effective political integration of The Gambia and Senegal could lead, not necessarily immediately but certainly with time, to a regional system of circulation in which traffic flows could be rational, less inhibited by political constraints and by making better use of resources could be provided at lower cost. From the point of view of minimising distance and maximising convenience the port of Banjul could reasonably serve much of the Casamance as well as considerable parts of Sine Saloum, especially south of Kaolack. Ziguinchor-Banjul is 160 kilometres, compared with 447 to Dakar while Kaolack is also nearer to Banjul (113 km) than Dakar (193 km). It is a measure of the present problems of linking Ziguinchor with Dakar by road that a regular coastal shipping service provides for passenger and freight movement between the two.

At present political considerations override distance and cost factors but with the ever increasing cost of fuel and longer term problems of availability the time may come when common sense suggests the use of the shortest possible road haul. By virtue of its location, Banjul is an ocean port with considerable advantages over the river ports of Ziguinchor and Kaolack and, should demand require, has the potential for the considerable expansion of its facilities at relatively low cost.

## 'Fine fluvial highway'

Banjul is now a port that has been deprived of access to much of its natural tributary area by the operation of political constraints. A feasibility study for the proposed development of Banjul's port facilities prepared in 1969 by G. Maunsell and Partners concluded that the future role of Banjul was dependent on the political and economic relationship with Senegal. That is just as true today. Resources, and capital in particular, are so scarce that it makes no sense to develop simultaneously ports at Banjul, Ziguinchor and Kaolack when one site, Banjul, is the most central and offers the best physical conditions for port development.

The Gambia River is one of Africa's finest fluvial highways and provides the country with a vital transport artery. Not without justification it has been said that "if groundnuts are the lifeblood of The Gambia, the river is its alimentary canal". Smaller ocean-going vessels can navigate inland to Kaur, 190 kilometres above Banjul, and at Kuntaur, a further 55 kilometres up-stream, can load to a maximum draught of 4.6m. River craft can penetrate much further.

The traditional sailing cutters, for so long the main means of bringing the groundnut harvest down-stream, have been largely replaced by self-propelled and towed barges of the Government controlled Gambia River Transport Company. These vessels operate to Basse (390 kilometres) throughout the year and as far as Fatoto (460 kilometres) in the high water period. Apart from the groundnut exports they also carry rice and cotton down-river while fertiliser is a major up-stream cargo.

The multi-call regular service for local passengers, tourists, freight and mail provided for twenty-five years by the *Lady Wright* and since 1978 by the *Lady Chilel Jawara* is well known and the continued importance of the river is confirmed by Kuwaiti financing of the Provincial Wharves Development Project in which thirteen wharves are to be re-built or constructed, ten of concrete with cargo

handling and passenger facilities.

Harrison Church once remarked that "a fine waterway has been divorced from its hinterland" and again it seems reasonable to suggest that with the removal of the present political frontiers the river could serve much larger areas especially in Upper Casamance. North of the river the Senegal railway line from Dakar through Kaolack to Tambacounda and beyond to Kayes and Mali certainly siphons off traffic that could very well move down the river. But in comparison with river transport railways are very costly to operate and maintain and this particular railway is, anyway, of very low capacity. At the time of the Sahel drought and with the need to move relief grain inland it was found that the capacity of the line was of the order of 1,500 tons a week. Put another way, it would take 4-5 weeks to move inland the cargo of just one small ocean freighter. To up-grade the line would mean vast capital investment, yet clearly, on its own it does not provide land-locked Mali with an adequate link with the ocean.

In contrast the capacity of the Gambia River route could be increased at relatively low cost, certainly as far inland as Basse and even possibly as far as Fatoto depending on the barge size adopted. The effective head of navigation corresponds approximately with the Gambia-Senegal frontier but from here it is but a short distance to Tambacounda and then only 180 kilometres to the Malian border at Kidira. It is not therefore difficult to envisage an integrated transport system in which the Gambia River could provide a valuable route to the sea for eastern Senegal and also Mali.

The recent history of the land-locked states demonstrates all too vividly that the inadequacy of existing routes can place them in a most vulnerable position and put them at a severe disadvantage in the development stakes.

The proposed multi-purpose barrage across the Gambia River at Yelitenda, 135 kilometres up-stream from Banjul, will inevitably affect navigation while at the same time providing the much needed river crossing point and allowing the development of large-scale irrigation. The barrage will be provided with by-pass locks to permit the passage of vessels certainly up to the size that can now reach Kaur and the barrage-top road will have a lift-bridge



across the lock. Above the barrage water levels will be maintained at an average height in excess of that now prevailing and it could be that for much of the year draught restrictions on craft will be less inhibiting.

However, when the maximum proposed 24,000 hectares is under irrigation the take-off of water from the river could reduce levels towards the end of the dry season. For this reason it has been suggested that the groundnut decortication plant now at Kaur, where it can be reached by ocean-going ships, will be re-located at Yelitenda. Further, as a part of the overall development scheme at Yelitenda it is possible that a new inland port may be established just down-stream from the barrage and this could well attract traffic from a wider area and from beyond the present national frontier.

Between Europe and Nigeria there is already operating a barge-carrying ship, the BACO-LINER, which carries fully loaded barges which can be floated out of the mother ship and then towed onwards to their final destination. This particular barge-carrying system is just one of a number which could possibly be adopted to good advantage in the conditions existing in The Gambia and would allow for high capacity movement of freight to locations well inland and thereby reduce the distance and cost of onward movement by other modes. Barges are ideally suited to the range of products now being produced in or imported to the Gambia River hinterland.

International cooperation is an essential component in any large-scale river control project. On the Gambia River, apart from the Yelitenda Barrage, there are proposals for dams of a complementary character at Kekreti, Mako and Sambangalou, all in Senegal and with the reservoir of the last named extending back into Guinea, in which country the Gambia River has some of its head waters. The O.M.V.G. has its headquarters in Kaolack and Guinea has been involved in discussions related to the proposed developments in the river basin.

The closer the relations between the countries concerned, and the more the impact of political frontiers can be reduced, the easier will it be to produce a

transport system that reflects the underlying geography of the area. There are sound reasons for believing that under the right political conditions, and confederation could be a step in the right direction, the Gambia River would attract traffic from a much broader area and Banjul's port facilities could serve legally the natural hinterland that is now to some extent served by smuggled goods. Undoubtedly the cost of transport would be reduced for all concerned.

## BRIEFS

PUTSCHISTS NAMED--Banjul, December 10--Three opposition leaders in Gambia have been named for the first time in court here as taking part in preparations for the failed July 30 coup mounted by one-time presidential candidate Kuko Samba Sanyang. The three had previously been cited only as joining the insurgents once the putsch was attempted. The coup was crushed by an intervention force from Senegal. That country has since announced a merger with Gambia. A member of the short-lived Supreme Revolutionary Council, Simon Talibo Sanneh, made the more serious plot accusations when his trial for high treason reopened this week. He named Jibril Lamin George, head of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, Koro Salla, leader of the Movement for Justice in Africa--they were both killed during the uprising--and Pap Cheyassin Sekka, leader of Gambia's National Liberation Party. The three of them had been at a meeting to prepare the putsch with Mr. Sanyang, Mr. Sanneh testified. He said he was told about the talks by Mr. Sanyang two weeks before the coup bid was launched. Also at the meeting were 36 members of Gambia's para-military Field Force, a large part of which joined the rebellion. One of the Force's functions was to supply the presidential guard for President Dawda Jawara, who was out of the country when the uprising occurred. Mr. Sanneh said the people at the planning meeting swore on the Koran to stage a coup d'Etat. [Paris AFRIC AFP in English 11 Dec 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/461

## NEW FRENCH AFRICAN POLICY MAY PROVE BENEFICIAL

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2046

[Text] IT WAS François Mitterrand who represented the French government at Ghana's independence celebrations in March 1957. Since assuming the presidency, M. Mitterrand and his Socialist Party have outlined a policy towards Africa that extends beyond the traditional bounds of French-African relations. Ghana, it would seem, was chosen by the French government, as one of the first countries in the non-Francophone area to which more attention would be paid.

For, in August, the Minister for Co-operation and Development M. Jean-Pierre Cot, included Ghana in his first tour of Africa. The two-day visit followed stops in Senegal and Cameroon. The gesture was meant to symbolise and prove the government's wish to enlarge French relations with Africa, geographically. Ghana, he said, constituted a symbol to Frenchmen; it was "the country of Kwame Nkrumah" and he went on to say that he felt Franco-Ghanaian relations were not close enough.

## Assistance for gold project

There were several projects in which France was prepared to invest and M. Cot recognised "the important and varied potential for development" in Ghana. Gold production, for which the Ghanaian government has been seeking foreign investors, was one sector that the French government is prepared to help. He said

that France would assist in the modernisation of the Tarkwa gold mine which, once developed, will increase Ghana's gold production to 60 tonnes annually (production stands currently at 6.5 tonnes).

Provided the Ghanaian authorities find other participants for the \$700m. Bui Dam project, France is also prepared to contribute to this project. The success of this project will permit Ghana to export electricity to Ivory Coast, as it already does to Benin and Togo. Ghana could become West Africa's leading electricity supplier.

There is a possibility that France will help develop Tema harbour and also invest in rubber production.

However, where French sympathy for Ghana will come most useful will be in persuading other members of the European Community (now that Ghana has a new investment code) to take a greater interest in the country. France has signalled this and its export credit agency, COFACE, is considering resuming activities in Ghana. It has even been noted that Ghana has made enquiries about the franc zone.

CSO: 4700/455

## BRIEFS

**NEW PAPER PUBLISHED**--The June 5 Movement has begun publication of a weekly newspaper, "to set in motion all existing working people's organisations and mold them into a strong body," with its objectives based on initiative, democracy and discipline. The newspaper, named **THE WORKERS BANNER**, was launched in Accra in late October by its editor, Mr. Aloysius Denkabe. In his inaugural address, the editor said that the long term goals of the paper are among other things, to free the nation from external economic exploration, political manipulation and sociocultural alienation. He pointed out, however, that the launching of **THE WORKERS BANNER** does not necessarily mean the formation of a political party, but rather the building-up of a new society which demands new political direction, consciousness and proper organisation to achieve such goals. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2884]

**COCOA SALES**--Members of the National Farmers' Council have decided to sell their cocoa direct to the Cocoa Marketing Board (CMB) instead of the Produce Buying Division (PBD) of the board. The farmers took this decision at an emergency meeting organised by the Council in Accra during which they decided to set up "farmers' committees" throughout the cocoa growing areas to purchase cocoa and sell direct to the CMB. Explaining the rationale behind their stand, the farmers claimed that they had lost faith in the PBD. They also accused some officials of the PBD of being responsible for the smuggling of cocoa to neighbouring countries. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2884]

**PROFITABLE STATE ENTERPRISE**--The Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC) made a net profit of £24.5m. this year as against £11m. last year. This improvement in the economic activities of GIHOC, Ghana's largest industrial complex, has been largely due to the infusion of proper management techniques into the system and improvement in the machinery situation by the corporation's new board of directors, according to Mr. Kofi Batsa, chairman of GIHOC board. Mr. Batsa said the board was determined to make GIHOC a viable state enterprise. He added that the State should no longer be called upon at any time to give subventions to any of the 16 divisions of the corporation. But like all viable commercial concerns, he said "all the divisions must be made to pay their taxes", and that those divisions unable to meet this requirement would have their topmen penalised. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2884]

CSO: 4700/455

## BRIEFS

SHOOTING THIEVES AUTHORIZED--Dakar, December 10--President Ahmed Sekou Touré has given his fellow Guineans permission to "cut down all robbers with any available means". In a statement broadcast last night by Radio Conakry and monitored here, Mr. Sekou Touré said that in his role as leader of the Guinean Democratic Party (PDG) he authorised "any citizen and any foreigner, if armed, to shoot any thief who enters his property". The move would "save Guinean society by working for its security". The President revealed that the Government had set up an "Economic and Financial Tribunal" to deal with cases of embezzlement as well as a National Property Control Commission. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 16]

CSO: 4700/466



## MAJOR HYDROELECTRIC DAM INAUGURATED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2851, 4 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] Masinga, East-Central Kenya, December 2--Kenya today opened a major hydroelectric dam, built with West European aid and designed to avert further crises like the crippling power cuts of 1980.

President Daniel Arap Moi pulled a switch to start up the power station at Masinga dam, on the Tana River 160 kms (100 miles) north-east of Nairobi.

The whirling pair of turbines will produce 40 megawatts altogether--an addition of about 10 per cent to Kenya's national grid. But the dam has an even more important function: to store water that can be released during the regular dry seasons or unexpected drought to keep the already-available 280 megawatts of electricity coming from three more hydro dams downstream.

It was drought which, early in 1980, shrivelled the Tana, slowed production from the dams and forced Kenya to ration electricity. For about three months, homes were without power for most of the day, and industries ran at half capacity.

Now Kenyan officials say, the Tana power stations will be able to run at full speed for nine months without any rain at all--an unlikely eventuality even in the severest drought. The reservoir can hold more than 1,560 million cubic meters.

In his address to several thousand people gathered for the inauguration, Mr. Moi expressed gratitude to the external donors: the European Economic Community, West Germany and Britain. They put up, in loans and grants, 90 million U.S. dollars of the 110 million dollars the dam and power station cost to build. Kenya furnished the rest.

Foreign contractors on the project came from West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy and France.

## Rural Water

Mr. Moi noted also that Kenya would be asking for overseas assistance in two future hydroelectric schemes: a project on the Turkwell River in North-Western Kenya and another dam on the Tana at Kiambere. The Kiambere station is to produce 140 megawatts.

Apart from hydropower, Kenya gets electricity from a geothermal project at Olkaria in the Rift Valley and from oil-burning plants at Nairobi and Mombasa.

Mr. Moi stressed that the Masinga dam would have other uses besides power generation.

"We can now supply more water to many more people in the rural areas as well as allow more water to flow into Nairobi and some other urban areas", he said. "Moreover, we now have a potential of over 100,000 hectares (250,000 acres) for irrigation downstream from this dam". Construction started on the Masinga dam in 1978, and the reservoir began filling in November 1980. The concrete dam is 53 meters (160 feet) high and the reservoir covers 120 square kilometers.

CSO: 4700/462

## PM SAYS PROXIMITY TO SA COMPLICATES PROBLEMS

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

**THE Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, says many of Lesotho's problems are due or compounded by her proximity to racist South Africa whose resistance to meaningful change in its internal policies continues undebated.**

Speaking at the official opening of the 28th session of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Council of Ministers' Conference in Maseru on Tuesday, Dr. Jonathan said as South Africa's neighbours', ACP countries would continue to be adversely affected by that country's apartheid policy.

"Over years we have tried in vain to impress upon the South Africans the futility of their systems, which hampers effective economic co-operation in Southern Africa," the Prime Minister said.

He added: "Until apartheid is dismantled, it will not be possible to fully exploit the rich human and material resources of our sub-region."

Dr. Jonathan said among grave social and economic problems in all countries neighbouring South Africa, were the migrant labour system and a large number of refugees who had fled from that country. And he added that the presence of large

numbers of refugees in any country imposed a heavy strain on its social services and created serious problems of unemployment.

He said South Africa's destabilization strategy had found collaborations within target countries like Lesotho, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the Seychelles.

"South Africa's destabilizing moves are facilitated by the large number of our people who seek employment there," he noted.

He said that unhappy situation emphasised the urgency of self-reliance in terms of employment of the black-ruled states of

Southern Africa whose independence would continue to be compromised as long as they were obliged to allow their workers to seek employment in South Africa.

"As part of our efforts at creating a self-reliant economy, we have embarked on a self-sufficiency programme in basic staple grains," Dr. Jonathan said. He pointed out that the Government's plan envisaged the achievement of that goal by 1985.

The Prime Minister said on the industrial side, Lesotho was endeavouring to create a healthy climate for investors, while ensuring that the benefits that accrued were invested to

promote and accelerate national growth and development.

He said collectively, the ACP countries were a strong force controlling vital resources needed by the industrialized countries and were for equitable relations in world trade. "The industrialized countries cannot do without our raw materials."

Dr. Jonathan said industrialized countries must be made to agree to the establishment of a new international economic order in which all countries would participate as equals and in accordance with their means.

The conference which ended here yesterday was attended by over 200 representatives of 61 ACP countries.

PM THANKS WOMEN FOR THEIR SUPPORT

Addresses Self-Help Organization

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, last Saturday expressed his appreciation to the women of Lesotho for their support that he was still in power.

Addressing the women in Self - Help Organisation third rally at the Pitso Ground, Maseru, Dr. Jonathan said his opponents anticipate his downfall within two days after he assumed duties as the country's first Prime Minister in 1965, but that did not materialise because of the support he received from the women in self-Help Organisation.

He said women were a stronger sex and that they participated more actively

than men in self-help projects.

The Prime Minister said his opponents were also colluding with the South African whites in an attempt to destabilize Lesotho and that South African spies were "planted in public meetings, church services and in our homes."

Dr. Jonathan said he had been labelled as a Marxist by South Africa because of his country's cordial relations with Mozambique and Zimbabwe and his implementation of the Non-Aligned Movement's policies.

He said Lesotho would use Morena Moshoeshe's weapon of peace to ward off her enemies.

Women's Role Praised

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Dec 81 p 2

/Editorial/

[Text] The Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, last week expressed his gratitude and appreciation to our women folk for the vital role they were playing in the country's development process.

He said at the third convention of Lesotho Women in Self-Help Organisation which ended with a rally in Maseru last Saturday that it was through dedication and participation in self-help projects that Lesotho is what it is today.

A network of roads throughout the country, particularly in remote inaccessible rural areas and soil conservation schemes, to mention, but a few, are a testimony of our women folk involvement in development projects.

**It is most encouraging to note that at the end of their convention, the women resolved that investigations be made into disparities in fees, in the post primary school institutions throughout the country which range from M100 to M300 a year.**

**They also urged that a probe be made in the money charged at primary schools as school fees at that level had long been scrapped.**

**Women, as we have repeatedly said, are torch bearers in development activities in this country. We should therefore, all of us, devotedly join them to make Lesotho a land of milk and honey for our destiny lies in our own hands.**

**We hope government will provide necessary facilities to Women in Self-Help Organisation to keep the ball rolling as their main objective is to instil self-help spirit into women of all walks of life throughout the country especially those living in rural areas.**

CSO: 4700/459



GERMAN TECHNICAL MISSION TO REVIEW PROGRESS HERE

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Dec 81 p 4

[Text]

A four-man German Technical Aid Co-operation Mission arrived in Maseru this week to review progress of several development projects in Lesotho and to consider possible German financial assistance for 1983 — 1984.

The head of the mission is Mr. Kurt Mocher, Lesotho Desk Officer at the Federal Ministry of Co-operation and Development in Bonn. Other members are Dr. Lunau, Regional Co-ordinator for Southern and Eastern Africa of the German Agency for Technical Co-operation; Mr. J. C. Van Lave, Division Chief for Southern and Eastern Africa of the Reconstruction Loan Corporation; and Mr. E. H. R. Von

Collenberg also from the same organisation.

The Federal Republic of Germany has commitment in that country. for development projects in Lesotho during the financial year 1981-82.

Among major projects financed by the Federal Republic of German in Lesotho are the Basic Agricultural Services Programme (BASP), the proposed earth satellite station, the proposed mohair processing industry, the Water Supply Scheme for some lowland towns, aid for rural airfields and the Freight Services Corporation.

The mission will fly back home at the weekend.

CSO: 4700/459

## BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO TAIWAN--The Minister of State in the Ministry of the Interior, Mr. I. T. Mokone, left Maseru for the Republic of China (ROC) on Tuesday as the head of a six-man delegation of Basotho farmers. The delegation which will be in the Republic of China for a week, will acquaint itself with various aspects of agricultural management and production in that country. Members of the delegation are Mr Patrick Thaba of Botha-Buthe; Mr. Simon Majoro of Leribe; Mr. Julius Malachamela of Berea; Mr. Tumelo 'Molaoa of Maseru; Mr. Ranthako Ralints'i of Mafeteng and Mr. Bob Kolane of Quthing. And they are accompanied by Mr. Phillip Sehloho of the Prime Minister's Office. The visit is in accordance with the government's policy of exposing as many Basotho farmers as possible to experiences and developments in other parts of the world. Other delegations of Basotho farmers have been on similar familiarisation tours of the people's Republic of China and to Italy. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 11 Dec 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/459

## FUTURE PLANS TO BOOST ECONOMY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 17 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] MALAWI, the warm heart of Africa, has come out of the cold and is now part of Southern African regional development.

Ostracised because of its trade and diplomatic relations with South Africa, Malawi's hosting of the recent Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference heralded reacceptance by its black neighbours.

This change in attitude is not because of any dramatic about face by Malawi, but more as a result of the wave of pragmatism sweeping through Southern Africa.

Member states of SADCC realise that if their objective of economic independence from South Africa is to be achieved, then the entire region must work slowly and steadily together.

Malawi's stance was explained by the President, Dr Kamuzu Banda.

"I prefer to deal with South Africa openly, not secretly, and not denounce them in public and then deal with them secretly. To kill apartheid is to go there."

This does not preclude Dr Banda from having the best of both worlds, as he has also come out in open support of SADCC.

Dr Banda's practical approach to regional politics is necessary because Malawi is potentially a very poor nation.

It relies on three major crops for 76 percent of its export earnings and as Dr Banda has said, the country's greatest natural resource is its people.

**WEALTH**

Malawi has no mineral wealth of any note.

During the last three years the economy has been hit by a number of adverse conditions.

Average prices of exports have been declining while those of imports have been rising.

The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product slowed down, which, with accelerating inflation, hit the finances of the statutory bodies.

A drought in the southern region affected both yield and quality of some crops.

Consequently the government had to step up its domestic and foreign borrowing.

Foreign debt servicing has risen substantially, which, with the deficit on goods and services account has weakened the balance of payments.

Foreign reserves at the end of 1980 were nearly 20 million kwacha lower than in 1977.

To restore the economy, the first Five Year Development Programme

has been announced.

It is intended to reduce imports and to diversify away from the major crops. There will be incentives for smallholders to grow export crops.

On the domestic front, increased taxation and revised pricing policies are intended to improve government and public sector finances.

Malawi's GDP growth rate slumped in 1980 to 0.8 percent from an average of 6.2 percent between 1976 and 1979.

The development programme forecasts a moderate recovery to about 3.5 percent this year, accelerating to nearly 6 percent by 1985.

**EFFECT**

Real output of every sector is expected to rise. Agriculture's share of GDP is expected to drop while manufacturing should increase.

The programme's effect on the private sector is considerable.

Small but frequent price changes will be made to restrain inflation but maintain an attractive return to investors.

To hold down labour costs and to encourage labour intensive industries, wages and salaries will be restrained.

At present the minimum wage is set on the basis of location. In

Blantyre it is 70 tambala (55c) per day, 60 tambala in Zomba, and in rural areas which includes farms it is 50 tambala (40c) per day.

Employers can raise wages by five percent without consulting the Ministry of Labour.

To encourage competition, protective tariffs will be removed where they are not justified.

Interest rates and investment allowances will also be reviewed on a regular basis.

It is hoped to encourage private investment in increasing quantities, enabling the government to limit its investment to infrastructure.

Malawi also has a Tourism Master Plan for 1980 to 1990. Major focus is on Lake Malawi which is to be developed for year-round water sports.

It is intended to set up a Tourist Development Corporation which could seek foreign investment, and a review of market requirements is to be made.

Malawi helped to set up the Southern African Regional Tourism Council. Its aim is to pool resources to attract long haul tourists.

As mentioned, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. A general impression of Malawi is that every possible scrap of land is being cultivated.

This is the aim of the rural development programme which is being held up as a model for developing countries.

The programme promotes smallholder production, to ensure self-sufficiency, feed the cities and produce for export.

Malawi is one of the few countries in Africa that can grow enough food to feed its people.

### INCENTIVE

"There is no question of common ownership of anything. Those who are prosperous enough to go

into business, I let them go that way. As a result we have no problems with food here. Our people have an incentive to produce more," said Dr Banda.

Malawi's export of its three major crops — tobacco, tea and sugar — rose in value from \$22 million in 1970 to \$187 million in 1980. The country's main export market is the United Kingdom.

There are two tobacco floors, one in Lilongwe and the other in Blantyre. In addition to private estates, there are 70 000 smallholder tobacco farms.

Exportation of the three crops is done by the private sector.

Smallholder crops such as groundnuts, rice, cotton and maize are exported by the parastatal ADMARC.

It is the largest buyer and seller of such crops and was set up to help the peasant market his goods.

The largest supplier of Malawi's imports is South Africa, followed by the United Kingdom. The bulk of imports are capital goods.

To help develop the country, a new capital was built at Lilongwe. One of the features is the international airport which cost over \$65 million and is nearing completion.

All regional airlines including Air Zimbabwe will be using the airport by January 1982, and long-haul international flights will be introduced by the end of next year.

Malawi's development policies have been charted by Dr Banda for the last 23 years, but observers believe the stable, pragmatic system will outlive him, as was the case in Kenya after Jomo Kenyatta.

U.S. CHARGED WITH DISRESPECT FOR SADCC GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Blantyre, 24 Nov--"We think that the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordinating Conference] is a good idea; however, we hope that this organization will not get involved in politics. If this happens, then this will adversely affect its projects." Francis Ruddy, the U.S. representative to the SADCC-3 conference, announced this official position to journalists.

The U.S. disrespect for the institutions of the African nations in SADCC and its agenda caused an organization spokesman to remark: "The Europeans understand SADCC objectives; the North Americans alone refuse to comprehend its proposals."

This position is, however, shared by some Western European countries represented at the conference. According to sources close to the conference, Great Britain and West Germany hold a milder version of the same political position.

The three countries opposed the following resolution approved during the conference: "Representatives of the various governments and agencies express their concern about the constant destabilization and acts of sabotage against SADCC transportation and communications systems. Likewise, they hope Namibia will gain independence so it can join SADCC."

Several delegates at the meeting aroused by the hypocrisy shown in rejecting a straightforward condemnation expressed their concern about the American lack of understanding for the SADCC project.

Kebby Musokotwane, Zambian finance minister, said that "no economic activity could be carried out in a political vacuum," even though the SADCC functions are not political.

Some felt that the continuing lack of understanding by the United States was caused by the shaky relations Mozambique and Angola had with Washington which made a rapprochement between the United States and SADCC difficult.

This view ignores the fact that the United States is hostile to the peoples of southern Africa because of its alliance with the minority regime of South Africa. NOTICIAS said that the People's Republic of Mozambique vetoed a plan to allow the United States to take photographs by satellite for the food security program since these pictures could be used for other purposes.



Contrary to the ambiguous positions taken in the conference, the EEC through its representative Maurice Foley condemned "South Africa destabilization of SADCC nations and the invasion of Angola."

Sources close to the conference called the talks "an enormous success." Indeed, there has been a more concerted effort to achieve integrated economic development.

The South African charge d'affairs in Malawi was present at the opening session of the conference because the Malawian Government invited him. The explanation to SADCC about this incident was that Malawi is the only African nation with diplomatic relations with the apartheid regime; refusing to invite the South African diplomat would have serious repercussions for Blantyre as Pretoria is its second most important trading partner.

9479

CS0: 4742/107

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BULGARIAN ASSISTANCE IN CAIL PROJECT DETAILED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The TRAKIA agroindustrial complex the MACHINOIMPEX agricultural complex, both belonging to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are currently completing a shipment of equipment and technical personnel to the Agroindustrial Complex of the Limpopo (CAIL).

These supplies are being provided under the terms of a contract signed last August in Sofia, following the labors of the third session of the Mozambique-Bulgaria Mixed Commission.

According to a source in the State Secretariat for the Accelerated Development of the Limpopo and Incomati, the total value of the contract will be about \$4.6 million, with a duration of two agricultural seasons: in other words, the 1981/82 and 1982/83 harvests.

The payment of this sum will be quite advantageous for Mozambique inasmuch as it will be made after the products have been produced on the Bulgarian side and it will be scheduled over the 2 years.

The products to be used in payment will be tobacco, beans, alfalfa and manioc, whose production will be incentivated after the current harvest.

The source for this information further declared that when the contract has expired there will be no problem as far as new crops to be developed for the area are concerned, principally tobacco, beans and manioc, since the Bulgarian market will absorb the entire production.

The 2 years that the contract will be in force will also define the guidelines for the creation of a mixed enterprise in this field based on CAIL.

The contract between the two Bulgarian enterprises and CAIL essentially covers the field of technical assistance to be guaranteed by the TRAKIA agroindustrial complex and the supplying of agricultural equipment and of repair shops, prefabricated houses, vehicles and spare parts, a task which falls to the MACHINOIMPEX agricultural complex.

In addition to the technical assistance and supply of equipment, the contract will permit decentralizing the management of CAIL. As a means of responding to that clause, beginning next year CAIL will put it into effect in the four branches comprising it, compared to the four which have worked in recent years.

The material which has arrived in this country includes the famous K-701 tractors, each rated at 300 horsepower.

According to the estimates of the responsible CAIL officials, each of the new tractors--to be used for the first time in this country--has the power of five ordinary tractors (110 horsepower each).

At the same time, it is still premature to offer details as to whether these new machines will be able to overcome the problems of cultivating in the current CAIL harvest.

Another type of equipment which has arrived comprises plows, hitches, atomizers and cultivators amounting to nearly 25 percent of the total shipment.

12,116  
CSO: 4742/101

FLOATING BRIDGE NEARLY READY FOR SERVICE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Manuel Cardoso]

[Text] Due to the heavy rains which have fallen in the Pungoe region over the last few days, the floating bridge designed for pedestrian traffic, all ready for use, did not go into service yesterday as originally planned.

This is the result of a quagmire extending to both sides of the Pungoe river which will require extensive security measures before the bridge can be used by pedestrians.

According to the information that our team of reporters was able to learn from Mario Paulo, the provincial director of public works and housing, the barge, to ferry both light and heavy vehicles to and from Beira and Chimoio, is already in place. At the same time it will not go into service immediately, as the necessary winches have not arrived from CAIA, although their arrival is expected at any moment.

Furthermore, near the highway bridge over the Pungoe River where the river crossing is now being effected, Mozambique Electricity has installed a provisional lighting system to guarantee the progress of the works now being carried out, as well as to ensure that the people crossing the bridge do not have to spend the night in the dark as they await transport to their destinations.

The floating bridge now in service in that place was made by workers from RENAB [Beira Naval Repairs], who completed the work in less time than expected.

Up to this moment the crossing from and to Beira or Chimoio has proceeded in a completely normal manner, the entities involved in this activity being concerned with effecting the transport of most of the garden produce from Chimoio to Beira in order to supply this city, the second largest in the country.

Yesterday, according to what our reporting staff was able to observe on the spot, they began crossing nearly 12 tons of domestic gas to be delivered to the city for its supply, expecting that within a short time the consumers will be able to get their supplies from their regular supply stations.

12,116

CSO: 4742/101

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

COASTAL TANKER RECOMMISSIONED--After a long period out of service for general repairs, the "Sonaptanque" left drydock during the afternoon of 27 October. According to a source in the port captain's office in the Port of Maputo it will recommence its activity along the coast early in November. The "Sonaptanque" transports liquid fuel in compartments, which permits the simultaneous transport of diesel oil, gasolines and fuel oil. Together with the "Matchedje" this ship constitutes the fleet used by the National Petroleum Enterprise of Mozambique [PETROMOC E.E.] to transport petroleum derivatives. It is anticipated that its entry into service will contribute to improving the supplying of the central and northern parts of the country. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 4] 12,116

AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED--The Mozambique National Airport Enterprise, E. E., is planning to reinforce runways and add access roads and parking areas in the airports of Beira, Maputo and Ulongue at the same time that it completes renovating the light signals in the Nampula, Lachinga, Tete and Quelimane Airports. These activities are part of a vast program to be considered in the PEC/82 which also involves the installation of very efficient VOR radio aids in Beira and Nampula and the installation of broadcasting and receiving centers at Tete Airport. As is already known, this state enterprise completed 1 year of existence on 1 November. Its principal task is to establish and exploit a supporting civil aviation public service, to exercise its activity in the area of the development projects planned for this branch. Another of the worries of that enterprise, whose completion is also anticipated next year, is the installation of telecommunications equipment in the Maputo-Beira and Maputo-Tete circuits with the goal of modernizing those airports so that their communications systems will be more efficient and that they may thus be sufficient for current needs in that sector. [Excerpts] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Nov 81 p 3] 12,116

POULTRY FEED PRODUCTION STUDIED--Beginning next year Mozambique will be able to produce meat flour in the facilities of Avicola, E. E. The meat flour will be used to manufacture feed for small animals, especially poultry. The cooperation of Denmark is involved in this enterprise and the respective equipment comes from that country, thanks to a line of credit of almost 90,000 contos placed at the disposition of our country for the development of a national poultry industry. In this process feathers, viscera, heads, claws and scales of birds will be used as raw materials for the production of meat flour, the possibility also existing of making use of the carcasses from other slaughterhouses which do not belong to the



Avicola enterprise. In this process, meat rejected by the veterinary service (considered unfit for human consumption but which does not harm other animals) can also be transformed into meat flour for birds. This flour will be produced in Maputo and Chimoco, where construction of two new industrial slaughterhouses will begin in December. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Nov 81 p 2] 12,116

DANISH, SWEDISH EDUCATIONAL AID--Next year, Denmark and Sweden will finance the construction of electronics workshops in all trade schools in the country. To insure that the equipment installed in these workshops will be used correctly and effectively, a Swedish expert employed by the manufacturer is giving a training course to professors of electronics in Beira. The "25 June" trade school in Beira is one of the few currently with a completely equipped workshop so the course is being given there. Electronics equipment for teaching purposes has already been sent to the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula, Manica and Niassa and should be installed soon. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 3] 9479

OFFICIAL TO HAVANA--Rui Louisa, Mozambique minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation, met Thursday in Havana with Garcia Frias, Cuban minister of transportation. They discussed subjects of interest to both ministries. The Mozambique minister is the head of our country's delegation which will participate in the third intergovernmental session on economic collaboration between Cuba and Mozambique held in Havana. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 8] 9479

PUNGUE RIVER BRIDGE COMPLETION--Beira, 26 Nov--The railroad bridge over the Pungue River and the road sabotaged on 21 October 1981 will reopen in 2 days according to our correspondent. The repair work done by the workers from various firms is almost completed and only a few technical matters have to be resolved. When our correspondent talked to various workers there, he learned they were anxious to complete the repair work ahead of time. The deadline set after the sabotage called for the work to be finished by early December, however, rains in the area recently have caused delays. The railroad bridge which is the principal conduit for Zimbabwean exports and imports (held up since the sabotage) should open in 2 days. A team of experts is expected there today to give an on-the-site evaluation and at the same time determine if it is safe for normal rail traffic. One link for transporting goods and passengers by land between Beira and Chimolo will now be opened. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 1] 9479

TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE BUSINESSMEN--During President Ramalho Eanes' state visit here, Mozambique and Portuguese businessmen met on 26 November 1981 to chart new areas of possible cooperation between the two countries. An official from the Bank of Mozambique at the meeting listed developmental projects in various areas where Portuguese capital could be used. He also said that Portugal had

technology which could be useful for Mozambique's development. Mozambique was interested in importing pharmaceutical products, wine preservatives and related equipment. Mozambique businessmen from textile firms, civil construction, the chemical industry and other sectors participated. Representatives from the industry and energy, agriculture and public works, and housing ministries took part. Portuguese businessmen will have similar meetings with health and education sector representatives and will visit the port of Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 1] 9479

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL--The agriculture and irrigation subcommission of the Joint Bulgarian-Mozambique Commission will discuss some of the principal projects of this decade's program for rural socialization. Kiril Malinov, first vice-chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has been in Mozambique since Saturday afternoon for the talks to expand cooperation between the two countries. The main topics the subcommission will discuss are the Chokwe region developmental project, the project to develop Angonia and Maravia, the agreement between CAIL [Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex] and the Trakia Complex on growing tobacco in Malema, and the project to dam the Incomati River in Moamba. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 1] 9479

FROM REEDUCATION TO PRODUCTION--The former reeducation center at Chaimite reopened last Thursday as a production center for nonviolent prisoners and those sentenced to more than 6 months in the civil prisons of Pemba and Montepuez. According to a Radio Mozambique broadcast from Pemba, 80 prisoners from these prisons have already been sent to Chaimite. The initiative indicates the effort to implement the FRELIMO party principle of transforming man by work. It improves the practice of reeducation which after independence led to the creation of various centers. During his recent visits to the Cabo Delgado camps, President Samora Machel noted a variety of illegal situations but he was most critical about the lack of properly organized, productive work leading to the effective integration of those individuals reeducated. The school at the Chaimite center can be used for retraining marginal individuals rather than leaving them idle and confined in the Pemba jail because of that camp's existing infrastructures. While they are serving their sentences, the prisoners will raise crops and small animals and produce handicrafts. There is an approximately 400-hectare farm in Chaimite which now is only partially farmed. Its main crops are rice, corn, mapira and sunflower seeds. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 1] 9479

CSO: 4742/107

# FEDERAL POLICY ON STEEL STATED BY PRESIDENT

## Jos Mill Cornerstone Laying

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 81 p 17

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT** Shehu Shagari will lay the foundation stone of the Jos Steel Rolling Mill today.

President Shagari will also inspect the Steel plant, the spare parts storage system and the treatment plant.

In addition, he will inspect the steel mill's housing estate and clinic.

## Local Production Sought

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Oct 81 pp 1, 13

[Text] **FEDERAL** Government's projected policy on steel will ensure that Nigeria ceases to be a dumping ground for foreign steel products, President Shehu Shagari has said.

Speaking yesterday at the foundation laying ceremony of the Jos Steel Rolling Mill, President Shagari said his administration's policy on steel would also ensure an expanding market for our local steel industries.

President Shagari also announced that the Federal Government has drawn up a physical distribution and pricing policy for our locally produced steel products.

Regardless of the location of our steel plants, he said prices of steel products would be fair for the benefit of the industry and the

advantage of the consumers.

The president who said his administration regarded the steel industry as a strategic one, pointed out that we could not afford to leave it unprotected against the onslaughts of foreign competitors.

He said the total production of iron rods, bars and light section from the various steel plants in the country were expected to be in the range of 960,000 tonnes annually.

Current estimate indicated that this output would only take care of 48 per cent of our annual requirements of long product in 1982, he said.

Its advantages the president added, included savings of foreign exchange payments and provision of direct employment and technological skills for a total of 6,000 persons in a new area of

economic and industrial activities in the country.

The Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele had earlier said that the initial contract for the Jos Steel Rolling Mill totalled about 100,000,000 Naira and its main product would be various wire rods and re-inforced bars.

Malam Ali Makele said that the planned capacity of the Jos mill was 210,000 tonnes per annum and could be expanded in two phases to 420,000 and 720,000 with a total labour force of 1,000.

Commissioning the training centre for the Jos Steel Rolling Mill, President Shagari said government's interest in the development of technical manpower, accounted for the establishment of a number of universities of technology by the present administration.

The President noted that lack of maintenance technical personnel for existing equipment and infrastructures constituted one of the greatest problems being tackled by developing countries.

"I would like, therefore to call on the young men who have been lucky to be admitted to work and be trained in this steel rolling mill, to fully utilise the facilities which we now put at their disposal", President Shagari added.

The president thanked the Governor of Plateau State, Mr. Solomon D. Lar for postponing

his proposed visit to Australia, to accord him a befitting reception.

Malam Ali Makele has said that the mill rolling centre was capable of training 75 persons annually in the relevant steel area required for the operation of the mill adding that a metallurgical training institute was being established at Onitsha with the aid of the West German government at a total cost of 28 million Naira.

A tumultuous reception was accorded the president on his arrival at the Heipang airport.

Immediately the presidential

plane taxied to a stop at 10.22 a.m, Governor Solomon D. Lar of Plateau State moved forward to receive his august visitor and his entourage.

CSO: 4700/453

GOVERNMENT BUDGETS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text] FEDERAL Government has budgeted a total sum of 354 million Naira for technical education. This is contained in the fourth National Development Plan.

Most of the money is expected to go into establishing new technical colleges and improving existing ones.

This was disclosed by Senator Banji Akintoye in a paper titled: "The Place of Technical Education and The Value of Technology in the Industrial Development of Nigeria", which was presented at the Yaba College of Technology Alumni annual symposium.

He declared that major industrial projects such as the steel mills which will facilitate our industrial development will be non-starters without adequate technical manpower to maintain the infrastructures.

"Effective technical education, is the factor that will ensure a consolidated foundation for Nigeria's industrial develop-

ment."

Senator Akintoye said that it was a misplacement to imagine an administrator was more important than a technician. He said that although it was true that administrators must channel, organize and use the technology, "but what is the use of channelling, organizing and using faulty and ineffective technology", he asked.

He declared that, by training, the technicians are the ones that have the grasp of practical details of a subject and suggested, therefore, that they must be given a voice in the decision making processes.

"Certainly, a man who knows how to assemble a machine and make it work is as valuable as the man who knows how to use that machine."

The paper was delivered on his behalf by Representative B.J. Aregunde of the House of Representatives.

CSO: 4700/453



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOVE TO ABUJA

Plot Allocation Formula

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Oct 81 (no page given)

[Article by Ibrahim A. Biu]

[Text] AN acceptable formula for the allocation of plots at Abuja, the new Federal Capital which would reflect the federal character of the country is being worked out by the National Assembly.

The proposed formula which is now before the Senate and expected to be debated soon stipulates that plots allocation should be 10 per cent to states affected by the project, 50 per cent on equality and 40 per cent on population basis.

This was revealed in Minna yesterday by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Federal Capital, Senator Ahmadu Rufai while exchanging views with the Niger State Governor, Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim.

He said the proposed formula was sent to the Senate by senators from states affected by the project and that his committee was mandated to give its recommendations.

He said because his committee wanted to be objective on the issue, it decided to get the opinion of the

public particularly those directly affected by the project.

Replying, Governor Awwal said that the proposed formula would be accepted by majority of those affected.

He, however said that the committee should take due cognisance of those states directly affected by the project because their people who were still within the territory were yet to be properly resettled.

He then assured the committee of his government's co-operation adding that he would soon submit a formula report on the state government's stand on the proposal.

Presidential Assistants 'Impressed'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 81 p 13

[Text] SPECIAL Presidential Assistants in the country have expressed satisfaction at what they described as "modest achievement" made so far on the development of Abuja—the new federal capital.

They gave the impression after a one-day inspection tour of the new federal capital last Wednesday.

Speaking on behalf of his colleagues, the Special Presidential Assistant for Sokoto State, Alhaji Mohammed Maccido, said "from what we have seen, we believe it is possible for Mr. President to move to the new federal

capital by September next year."

Alhaji Mohammed said those who were pessimistic about the commencement of movement to the new federal capital thought all government functionaries would move from Lagos en-masse, whereas, according to him, it would be gradual.

The Special Presidential Assistant however pointed out that there was bound to be some teething problems at the initial stage of occupation but this, according to him, would not pose any serious threat to governmental operations.

The Special Presidential Assistants urged the contractors handling the projects to ensure earlier completion of the essential part needed by September next year.

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 13

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text] **ALL federal government officials who are to be involved in the first phase of the movement exercise from Lagos to Abuja—the new federal capital—next year have been provided with 3,000 housing units.**

**Already, the houses have been completed in Abuja while more units of houses would be ready before the movement commences.**

This was disclosed by the Permanent Secretary in-charge of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed while briefing members of the Senate Committee on Abuja who were on a two-day progress assessment tour to the new capital.

Alhaji Aliyu disclosed that already, a total of 483 plots have been allocated to private individuals and business organisations at the new capital. Out of this, 385 plots were allocated to private individuals while the remaining 100 were for heavy industries.

The permanent secretary said private individuals would be given priority in allocation of plots in order to accelerate provision of accommodation at the new capital.

This, he said was because the authority would like non-government organisations to be fully involved in developing the city.

He said those allotted plots would have to submit their building plans to the authority before they could develop their plots.

At the presidential complex site, the Senate committee was also told that the building was three months behind schedule.

The supervisory engineer in-charge of the complex, Malam Ibrahim Adanu, told members that contractors were still busy with the basement of the floor which would cover about 33,000 square kilometres and erection of scaffolds.

Malam Ibrahim said for practical reasons, the whole complex would not be ready by September next year but gave an undertaking that the presidential wing would be completed before then.

The presidential wing, he said, would provide both residential and office accommodation and a semi-conference room for the use of the Mr. President.

The Permanent Secretary, Federal Capital Development Authority, Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed, however allayed the fears

of the committee members by assuring that the presidential guest house would be completed before September next year.

Alhaji Aliyu said the two-storey building would be used by Mr. President if he likes pending the completion of the whole presidential complex in July 1981 as promised by the contractors.

At the site of the 580-bedroom Sheraton Hotel owned by a group of investors including the FCDA, the project manager, Mr. Carty told the committee that it required 22 months from now to complete.

Asked by the committee's chairman, Senator A.D. Rufai, how many bedrooms would be ready by September next year, the project manager said none would be ready before then.

But the resident engineer of Hyatti Hotel, Mr. Volpp promised that 300 out of 520 bedrooms would be ready for use before next September.

He also promised that the whole project would be completed by December next year.

On provision of water, the Acting Director of Engineering, Mr. E.A. Aguele, said Jabi Dam which was capable of supplying 1.3 billion gallons of water daily was ready for use.

He said the dam was capable of serving the need of about 30,000 inhabitants expected at the territory by 1983.

Meanwhile, the National Electric Power Authority, (NEPA) Abuja sub-station would be commissioned in December this year, Mr. Aguele said. Direct power would be supplied to the territory from Shiroro station.

Briefing the committee on road construction in the territory, the acting director of engineering said about 100 out of 300 kilometres road planned for the city would be ready before September, next year.

Mr. Aguele said mobile telephone system that would enable the inhabitants communicate outside the country would be in operation at the new federal capital before then, adding that the P & T had already laid the pipelines to link Kaduna.

Part of the Abuja International Airport would be ready for use by the time the President moves into the new federal capital next year.

The acting director of engineering explained that they were presently busy to ensure adequate provisions for passengers and cargo flights for the initial operation next year.

When completed, the airport, he said would have landing facilities for Concord — the largest aircraft in the world.

Asked to comment on the progress made so far on the new Federal Capital, the chairman of the committee, Senator Rufai said he believed that the contractors were more determined and now had better facilities than ever before.

## RELATIONS WITH FRANCE REPORTED ON INCREASE

## Penetration of Markets

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 pp 2839-2841

[Text] ONE OF the more remarkable commercial successes of the decade in Africa must be the penetration of the Nigerian market by French companies. It leaves the surprisingly reticent American corporations in its wake and defies a history of linguistic difference, different colonial heritage and an often stormy political past between the two nations.

Nigeria is France's leading supplier from Africa, ahead of Algeria and South Africa. And, after Algeria, Nigeria became France's second most important client in Africa in 1980. It is France's second overall trading partner in Africa and it is predicted that before long Nigeria will overtake Algeria in the lead. France has become a more important client to Nigeria than even Great Britain, and Nigeria now ranks as France's eleventh client internationally and thirteenth supplier.

Although French commercial interests have been present in Nigeria since before its independence — the trading companies of SCOA and CFAO have always been prominent, and French oil companies were operating — commercial relations did not look so rosy during the first decade of Nigeria's independence. France's atomic tests in the Sahara in the early sixties caused a Nigerian embargo on French aircraft and vessels coming to Nigeria. Later the Biafran rebellion saw General de Gaulle falling in with the view that a smaller Nigeria, divided, would cease to be a threat to other francophone countries in the region. After the war, and with the advent of Georges Pompidou at the French

Presidency, commercial relations were encouraged, though on a small scale. Relations still remained tentative in the early seventies; President Pompidou was busy promoting a francophone economic union — countering the Nigerian initiative for the creation of a larger regional community. In 1973 the francophone Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest was created. Two years later the CEAO states also participated in the creation of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS.

The history of mutual suspicion weighs heavily on Franco-Nigerian relations, and it is perhaps, only with the success of the Socialist Party in France — ironically for the business community in France — that a genuine lessening of the political uneasiness may take place. There is evidence of closer co-operation diplomatically over the Chadian crisis. And a more positive stand by Paris over South Africa would also improve the climate for French business in

Nigeria, though no measures have been taken to reduce trade with South Africa.

It was the presidency of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1974 that signalled a new, more aggressive commercial approach by the French towards Nigeria. It also saw the beginnings of French public aid flowing towards Nigeria — albeit relatively modest compared with that given to the Francophone countries.

In 1975, the Third National Development Plan was produced by Nigerian planners. Reflecting the increase in oil revenue

it showed a massive increase in potential expenditure. Construction, public works, assembly plants were on offer and French companies were ready to grasp at the opportunities. From 1975, Nigeria became France's leading sub-Saharan trading partner. Between 1975 and 1980 Nigeria's position in France's total imports grew from 1.2 per cent to 1.7 per cent. By 1980, Nigeria imports represented 22.3 per cent of total imports from Africa, as against the 14.3 per cent in 1975. French exports to Nigeria doubled between 1975 and 1978. The austerity measures imposed by the military government in 1978 and 1979, which included import controls, saw a brief interruption in an otherwise constant expansion of trade between the two countries. In 1980, French exports rose spectacularly by 76 per cent. Public works contracts in Nigeria made Nigeria the most important market in Africa in this sector.

French imports are composed almost entirely of oil (99 per cent). Nigeria is by far the most important oil supplier of France from Africa, ahead of Libya and Algeria and third after Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Other products imported, though in negligible quantities, are cocoa, fruits, leather. Overall, France ranks fourth among purchasers of Nigerian exports.

Automobile imports comprise 42 per cent of total Nigerian imports from France at a value of 5.7 billion French francs. By far the most important company in this sector is Peugeot, whose imports to Nigeria consist mainly of parts which are then assembled in their Nigerian plants. In 1980, Peugeot sold some 50,000 vehicles, mainly 504s, in Nigeria and has captured about two-thirds of the Nigerian automobile market. The Renault group has also made an impression with its commercial vehicles.

## Arguments over sugar

Surprisingly, perhaps, the second largest product imported from France is sugar; a fact which might rankle with some of the sugar-producing states of the Caribbean who have been arguing with the European Community countries about their sugar

quota to the EEC. Over 200,000 tonnes of sugar were sold to Nigeria in 1980 representing 16 per cent of French exports to Nigeria. Mechanical products and other allied materials come third and are likely to grow as more French companies invest in Nigeria and as Nigerian planners look ambitiously towards the future for Nigerian industry. However, the largest increase in French exports that one can expect in the next few years will be in the agro-industry sector. The Fourth National Development Plan has set out very clearly the importance that is placed on agriculture and agricultural processing. Already agriculturally allied industries have been transferred from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, permitting 60 per cent foreign equity. For their part, the French have a great deal of experience in this sector acquired through their activities in the neighbouring francophone countries.

Over 120 French companies are represented in Nigeria through joint ventures with Nigerian partners and are to be found in most sectors of the economy. In 1980 they obtained contracts valued at some 10 billion francs and the same is expected this year. The older trading companies like SCOA, CFAO Brosette, which have been present for several decades have since diversified into different industries.

The one company that has the highest profile in Nigeria must be Peugeot. The ubiquity of its product can, to a certain extent, be attributed to the hardy policies of the company. The company, Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Ltd., was formed in 1972 in partnership with the Nigerian government. It now has an assembly plant in Kaduna which employs over 3,500 workers, and another plant at Lagos-Apapa. It is expected that production this year will reach 55,000 vehicles. The company was also flexible enough to overcome the ban on airlifted parts from Lyons to Kaduna and to exploit the rail link between Lagos and Kaduna and also that from Port Harcourt.

## Construction and engineering

The fastest-growing sector of French investment has to be construction and engineering. There are 26 French companies in Nigeria all involved in the country's major development projects. In 1980



companies like Bouygues, Dumez, Fougérolles, SAE (Société auxiliaires d'entreprises), Renaud, Spie Batignolles and SOCEA concluded contracts worth almost 8.5 billion francs. Dumez which has been in Nigeria since 1958 has constructed over 2,000 kms. of road in Nigeria. It will construct the airport at Abuja, while Spie Batignolles, SAE and Dragages have also committed themselves to important contracts in the Federal Capital Territory. Dumez and Fougérolles are involved in the Ajaokuta steel works. Sofrerail has been contracted to supervise the construction of the Port Harcourt-Ajaokuta railway, while Fougérolles, Dumez, Dragages and Interinfra have put in bids for the tender to lay the track. Bouygues has taken a 40 per cent equity in a consortium with the Japanese, Marubeni-Hitachi, for the construction of the thermal power station at Lagos. Fougérolles is undertaking the civil engineering for the Jebba Dam.

In all, the construction and engineering companies from France have broken through into the Nigerian market and while economic prospects remain healthy they stand to increase their involvement in Nigeria and bring in with them more French companies that have previously shied away from Nigeria.

The success of French banks in the past few years will also have its part to play in explaining the opportunities that Nigeria offers to potential French investors. The local affiliate of the Banque Nationale de Paris, the United Bank of Africa, is the country's leading bank. The Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, BIAO, is among the first five, and a more recent entrant in the Nigerian banking field, Société Générale Bank has made remarkable strides — assisted to a large extent by the introduction of computerised technology.

In the oil sector, Elf is involved in research and production while Total, in Nigeria for over 20 years, is the leading petrol distributor in the country. Michelin is the top tyre manufacturer in Nigeria. It now has a factory in Port Harcourt which along with the tyres it imports, cover about 60 per cent of the local market needs.

Contacts between France and Nigeria are bound to continue to grow. The number of Frenchmen travelling to Nigeria has grown impressively in the last few months and UTA does brisk business with its five weekly flights between Lagos and Paris. It

carried about 50,000 passengers annually, according to the latest estimates.

The French business interests, as well as the government, will be particularly interested to encourage more investment in Nigeria. The trade balance with Nigeria showed a deficit of almost 2.2 billion francs in 1980.

Earlier this year, in May, Malam Adamu Ciroma, Nigeria's Minister of Industry visited Paris with a delegation. The object of the visit was to acquaint leading French businessmen with the outlines of the Fourth Development Plan and the opportunities for foreign private investors. During that visit he underlined the degree of expansion of Franco-Nigerian contact by confirming that there were about 8,000 French nationals living in Nigeria, half of which had arrived in the last five years. Already visits to Paris had been made by the Nigerian Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme and the Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu. In April a visit to Nigeria was undertaken by a delegation from the Commission for Production and Trade of the French National Assembly. The leader of the delegation, M. Pierre Weisenhorn, returned with the obvious news that in Nigeria there was a market of some 85 million; it was the "giant of Africa". French companies should invest in the country's development, he said, and added that small and middle-scale French companies should be persuaded to take more interest in the potential of the Nigerian market.



London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 pp 2843-2844

[Text] FRENCH IMPORTS of Nigerian oil account for half of the West African contribution to France's imports from Africa. The region is also the most important contributor in the continent representing 45.1 per cent of France's imports in 1980 of African origin.

Before entering into more detailed analysis of French West African trade, a little more perspective is necessary. Africa occupies 11 per cent of France's total trade. After the heights of 1978 when France's trade with Africa reached its best balance, there was a slight decline in 1979 before rising again by nine per cent in 1980 showing a 13.4 billion franc credit balance. The improvement reflects the increase in the French credit with the francophone countries of Africa, which rose in the same period by 18.6 per cent to almost 14 billion francs.

It is this quite unusual association with the former colonies which accounts for the strength of France's position in Africa. There was a 7.6 billion franc credit with the North African states of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco (considered for technical purposes as part of Francophone Africa) and a credit of 3.95 billion with the West African francophone states. The amount traded with Central Africa is more modest but nevertheless showed yet another favourable balance of almost 1.3 billion francs.

The outstanding countries in sub-Saharan Africa are significant. By far the largest partner was Ivory Coast where there was a favourable balance of some 1.5 billion francs last year. This was a marked increase on 1979 caused by the drop in Ivorian cocoa sales. Although Senegal ranks second among West African Francophone states, the case of Niger with which there has been a growing deficit fits in with an overall pattern that has developed in French and sub-Saharan trade in which relations with countries producing strategic minerals have developed. Niger supplies uranium and as a consequence there has been a marked increase in the trade balance favourable to Niger.

In Central Africa, Gabon has emerged as an increasingly important trading partner — a reflection of the close links that

developed between former President Giscard d'Estaing's government and President Bongo. Dominated by oil and timber, Gabon's exports to France reached some 2.7 billion francs in 1980 and constituted 11 per cent of total francophone exports to France. Zaire is France's main supplier of copper.

French purchases of Guinean bauxite account for 72 per cent of total bauxite imports of France, though France has recently reduced its Guinean imports because of world prices.

France's trading position was transformed during 1980 by a 62 per cent rise in the cost of energy. Nigeria, after Saudi Arabia and Iraq, sold 10.9m. tonnes worth 12.2 billion francs to France during the year, and as such overshadowed many of the French considerations about trade with West Africa.

## France's "largest trading partner"

Of the non-francophone West African countries, Nigeria is, by far, the largest trading partner of France. Of a total of 13.4 billion francs worth of imports from the regions, last year, 12.7 came from Nigeria. The rise of the cost of oil was largely responsible for the dramatic increase from 1979 when French imports from Nigeria were worth 6.4 million francs. In 1979 10m. tonnes of Nigerian oil were imported in France, while in 1980 this rose slightly to 10.9m. tonnes.

Trading with Liberia, the second most important non-francophone state in West Africa to trade with France, was seriously disrupted in 1980 when a certain degree of disorganisation reigned in the economy after the coup that overthrew William Tolbert. While French imports of Liberian iron rose from 458.7m. francs to 528m.

francs, exports to Liberia fell by some 35 per cent from 535m. francs to 330.9m. francs.

As the figures in the table indicate, there were significant increases in the quantity trade with The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau,

Sierra Leone and Ghana. In each case France came off the better, though the overall picture is reversed when Nigerian oil imports are taken into account.

While France enjoys a favourable trade balance with the West and Central African states of Africa, it is clear that certain significant features stand out: the overwhelming role played by Nigerian oil; the growing contact with the states of Central Africa which hold rich deposits of minerals which account for a large part of French supplies; and the knowledge that in Nigeria and other Francophone countries there exists a large and untapped market for French goods.

**FRENCH TRADE WITH AFRICA**  
(millions of French francs)

	imports		exports	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
North Africa .....	12.180	16.023	23.876	38.994
West Africa .....	13.538	20.220	13.302	17.096
Central Africa .....	4.419	5.482	5.407	6.739
East Africa .....	1.687	1.681	1.091	1.627
Southern Africa (without S. Africa) .....	16	209	6	98
TOTAL .....	32.546	44.839	44.836	58.197
of which:				
Francophone Africa .....	20.771	25.357	32.555	39.330
non-Francophone				
West Africa .....	6.954	13.421	4.000	6.343
oil .....	13.190	22.005	—	—

**FRENCH TRADE WITH NON-FRANCOPHONE WEST AFRICA**  
(millions of French francs)

	imports		exports	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
The Gambia .....	29.9	28.8	39.1	51.5
Guinea-Bissau .....	2.3	18.9	23.2	38.5
Sierra Leone .....	15.8	19.4	80.2	95.5
Liberia .....	458.7	528.2	535.8	330.9
Ghana .....	65.7	96.7	77.4	111.2
Nigeria .....	6,382.3	12,729.5	3,245.0	5,715.0
TOTAL .....	3,954.7	13,421.5	4,000.7	6,343.4

**Technical Assistance, Scholarships**

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2847

[Text] A LITTLE KNOWN facet of France's relations with Nigeria is the growth of official assistance from France. It has three major thrusts: technical, scientific and cultural.

Nigeria's needs for trained manpower are such that the successful implementation of the Fourth Plan may well stand or fall by the results of the crash programmes in training which began during the previous

plan. In 1977 France was given responsibility for the technical education of 1,500 Nigerian students to be completed in five years. In the meantime the number of Nigerian students in France has grown to several thousand. In 1979, the Nigerian government decided that technical training should take place in Nigeria, while those in France should remain to complete their studies. Hence the number of technical

assistants (*assistants techniques*) grew from a mere three in 1978 to 70 this year (it is interesting to note that in 1973, when France had 13,000 technical assistants throughout francophone Africa, there was not a single one in Nigeria). These 70 teach in most sectors: agronomy, civil engineering, electricity, architecture.

The logic of the Nigerian decision to move the training back to Nigeria is simple. The French teachers come to appreciate the environment in which their students will have to live and exercise their profession, while the Nigerian students will not suffer from the often too-detached training that is given when one is sent abroad for too long.

## 200 scholarships offered in 1980

Meanwhile in 1980, the French government has offered some 200 scholarships for Nigerian students in agriculture, medicine, geology, management, education and public administration. The French Fondation National pour l'Enseignement de la Gestion des Entreprises (FNEGE) — the National Foundation for Management Education — and the Nigerian Centre for Management Development came to an agreement in 1977 which would permit Nigerian executives to participate in seminars in France organised by the Institut Supérieur des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales. Agriocultural co-operation is also favoured by France which has excellent experience from its many years in Ivory Coast where several of its research institutes have been active for almost three decades.

The scholarships in scientific subjects apart, co-operation at this level is still relatively modest. There are two French experts seconded to the universities of Jos and Ife and it is expected that there will be contact over the new programme in nuclear physics at Ife University.

It is in the cultural field that some of the most intense activity in official co-operation has taken place. As one of the founders of ECOWAS and surrounded by

French-speaking countries, the teaching of French in Nigeria is essential if regional co-operation is to be achieved. French is taught in secondary schools in Nigeria. However, qualified teachers are in short supply and it has been estimated that there are some 700,000 Nigerian students who are said to have been "exposed" to French. At present French is more widely accessible in southern Nigeria where it does not compete with the more natural choice of Arabic in the north.

France has 30 teacher-trainers in Nigeria. Their objective is to train French language teachers and they do not actually teach in schools. There are French language centres administered by local authorities in Nigeria which try to attract interested members of the public. The Association of Teachers of French in Nigeria is represented in all the States of the Federation. The Ministry of External Affairs now has an audio-visual centre which is intended to improve the knowledge of French in the civil service. Similar, but less technically advanced courses are offered to other professions in Nigeria.

TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOTED WITH HUNGARY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] IN order to promote trade and economic co-operation between Nigeria and Hungary, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry will organise a series of events from today to November 19 in three different state capitals of the country.

According to the programme, November 2 to 5, at Durbar Hotel, Kaduna, Hungarian experts will give lectures on various topics on health care systems, water management, electric power distribution, agriculture and construction industry.

The Hungarian technical days will be opened in Kaduna by Alhaji Abba Rimi, Governor of Kaduna State, while Mr. Frigyes Vadasz, Hungarian Ambassador to Nigeria will also be present to deliver a speech during the opening ceremony which will take place today, at Durbar Hotel.

Also on November 17 to 19 at the National Theatre, Lagos, series of seminars would be organised while in Enugu at Hotel Presidential, similar seminar would be held.

This seminars will give a good chance to Nigerian business circles to meet the decision makers of the Hungarian industry and commerce.

The main goal of the seminars is to give more information from Hungary and give way to business discussions.

The participating Hungarian experts will also deliver short lecture address accompanied by film shows aimed at explaining at first hand, the opening for the transfer of Hungarian technology to Nigeria to contribute to Nigeria's grand industrialisation programme.

CSO: 4700/452

REASONS GIVEN FOR COTTON PRODUCTION DECREASE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Mohammed Bomo]

[Text] **THE General Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board (NCB), Alhaji Abubakar Tunau Gusau, has said stiff competition by maize farmers proximity of cotton markets to farmers marketing strategy and banks were some of the major reasons militating against increased cotton production.**

The general manager, who was speaking to the New Nigerian at an interview in Funtua, also said a good pricing policy was a strong prerequisite to increased cotton production.

Alhaji Abubakar said because maize was a high yielding crop, farmers in the cotton growing areas preferred it and because we have mostly subsistence farmers, they have to first cultivate food crops before turning their attention to cotton, he added.

The general manager also said the board mounted its biggest campaign when it realised that late planting of cotton could easily result in the low production of cotton because farmers could only make one picking as against the expected three or more.

He further said because cotton production was labour intensive many farmers who planted late left most of their cotton unpicked, adding that those who responded

to the campaign recorded higher yields.

Another problem facing the board was the financing of Licensed Buying Agents (LBAs). He said the LBA's were very crucial in the determination of the final out-put of cotton per year because only what they brought from the farmers reached the board.

He appealed to banks to grant loans to the LBA's early enough so that as soon as farmers brought their cotton to the market it would be bought. He said a lot of cotton produced was left to rot because most LBA's got the loans from the banks when the buying season was virtually over.

For this reason, the board had a four-year plan under which it would build many cotton markets. Already 70 of such markets have been built.

He conceded that although the board gave a lot of encouragement to cotton farmers such as free advice, free seeds, and free insecticide, their response was rather poor.

As regards the incessant complaints by oil millers that the board had refused to supply them with sufficient raw materials, the general manager said there was inadequate cotton seed, and not all the oil mills were originally designed to crush cotton seed. He said only Gombe, Gusau and Funtua mills were built for such purpose with a capacity to crush about 40,000 tonnes of cotton seed each.

Alhaji Abubakar said last season 50,000 tonnes of cotton seed was produced. Thirty thousand tonnes were distributed for planting, 16,000 tonnes were given to the eleven mills and 4,000 tonnes for fodder.

The general manager appealed to the oil and the textiles mill to co-operate with the board to work out a way of getting farmers to increase cotton production because ultimately the two were the beneficiaries.

Cotton production over the years has steadily declined. The estimated production for 1976/77 456,601; 1977/78, 219,152 tonnes; 1978/79 206,639 tonnes; 1979/80, 185,000 and 1980/81, 200,000 tonnes.

He announced that the cotton buying season for this year would open on Monday.

CSO: 4700/453



## NIGERIA

### BRIEFS

**IRON ORE DEPOSIT**--The Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, announced over the week-end the discovery of iron ore deposit in Agbada Okundu in Bendel State. He told newsmen after his tour of the Delta Steel Company in Aladja that the ore was of high quality and would be used to feed the Aladja Steel Complex in the future. Although the Aladja Steel Complex would produce its first steel next month, the minister said the complex would be formally opened early next year by President Shagari. He revealed that Aladja would not only be producing steel but would also produce some industrial gases for use in hospitals and industries. He said that other steel projects were being developed in other parts of the country, explaining that the steel rolling mills at Jos, Katsina and Osogbo would be commissioned next year, while the biggest of them all, the Ajaokuta steel complex, would be commissioned by mid-1983. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Oct 81 p 17]

**PLANES GROUNDED**--The Nigeria Airways now has seven of its aircraft grounded; a situation that would adversely affect both its domestic and international flight operations. Mr. Femi Ogunleye, the Press Manager of the Airways, disclosed in a release that the aircraft included the Boeing 727 which recently had an accident at Calabar Airport, a DC-10 grounded at Heathrow Airport, London, a Boeing 707 in presidential service and four others in various stages of repair both at home and abroad. He therefore appealed to the airline's passengers to bear with it 'during this trying period' and promised that all the aircraft would be back in full service as soon as possible. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Oct 81 p 17]

**RESEARCH PRODUCTS CORPORATION**--A corporation, which would produce commercial quality products developed by research institutes in Nigeria is to be established, the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh has said. He told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Lagos that the organisation to be known as the "Research Products Development Corporation," would start operation before the end of the current financial year. The minister said that his ministry had already voted 10 million Naira for its establishment which, he said, was long overdue in view of the tremendous innovations which the research institutes in the country had made in the recent past. Dr. Ugoh observed that many private commercial companies had been very reluctant to buy patent rights for the manufacture of these products, saying that this had tended to discourage many of the research institutes. The minister said that the corporation would develop only products which were economically viable, to encourage other commercial companies to do the same. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Oct 81 p 13]

FAMINE IMMINENT IN BICHI--Farmers in Bichi Local Government area of kano State have expressed the fear that people within the local government area may face famine this year as a result of poor harvest in the area. The farmers, who stormed the office of the secretary to the local government, described their farm produce as 'very poor.' They said unless something urgent was done, acute scarcity of food-stuffs would be experienced in the local government area before the year runs out. The farmers urged the secretary to set up a relief fund in the area to reduce the hardship of people in time of scarcity. The Secretary to the Local Government area, Alhaji Imam Abdullahi, assured the farmers that necessary assistance would be provided to people at the appropriate time. He appealed to them to bear the 'calamity' with courage, adding that the poor harvest was not peculiar to the local government alone. He said the state government had also foreseen the prospect of a poor harvest and assured that the government would not sit back and watch people suffering. Alhaji Imam told the farmers not to lose all hopes and advised them to plant crops that would thrive during the dry season. Another report from the local government area said the three-man panel set up to investigate the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of 39,869 Naira from the local government coffers began its public sitting yesterday. The panel, headed by Alhaji Idi Inusa at yesterday's sitting, called on members of the public to submit memoranda to the panel. [Mike Reis] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 81 p 17]

PERMANENT SECRETARIES--Six permanent secretaries have been appointed in the Federal Public Service, according to an announcement by the State House on Wednesday. They are Alhaji Ahmadu Kurfi, Messrs K. O. Williams, U. K. Bello, M. I. Alege, B. A. Tugbobo and E. A. Offiong. Alhaji Ahmadu, the former Executive Secretary of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), takes charge of the Manpower Development Department in the Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation. Mr. Williams becomes Permanent Secretary, Presidential Commissions, Enquiries and Tribunal Department in the Executive Office of the President while Mr. Bello is to act as Permanent Secretary in the Economic Department to the Executive Office of the President. Mr. Alege becomes acting Permanent Secretary in the Monitoring Unit of the Executive Office of the President and Mr. Tugbobo, the acting Permanent Secretary, Identity Card Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Mr. Offiong is appointed Permanent Secretary, Police Service Commission. The State House also announced the redeployment of M. Ejmkojm Olowu, Permanent Secretary, Service Welfare Department in the Office of the Head of Civil Service to the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity. He is to replace Mr E. O. Omoyele, who moves to the Service Welfare Department in the Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation as Permanent Secretary (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 81 p 17]

OIL OUTPUT--Lagos, December 9--Nigerian oil output averaged 1,592,000 barrels a day during last month against 1,250,000 in October and the "low" of 708,000 in August, oil industry executives said today. December output could total 1,800,000 barrels a day, they added. Nigeria's own requirements are 200,000 to 250,000 barrels a day. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 10]

STEEL PRODUCTION--Lagos, December 10--Nigeria's 1,000 million naira (697 million dollar) steel project at Warri in the southern-central state of Bendel has started to produce "billets" to be sold to rolling mills at other towns in the country, Minister of Steel Development Malam Mamman Ali Makele told the News Agency of Nigeria yesterday. The Minister described the venture as a "success story" and said the West German consortium responsible for it had assured him it was one of the "most modern in the world". The Minister said the plant, which will be officially commissioned next January by President Shehu Shagari, was capable of producing about one million metric tons of billets, iron rods, bars, angles and tees annually. Another large steel plant, built by the Soviet Union at Ajaokuta in central Kwara State, has had various difficulties but should be commissioned by mid-1983. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 15]

SHAGARI MAY RUN AGAIN--Lagos, December 3--President Shehu Shagari has said he will run for a second term as Nigeria's President in 1983 if his ruling National Party (NPN) decides he should, the Nigerian News Agency reported. "In fact I'm going to leave it to my party and friends to take the decision for me against 1983", he told a luncheon meeting of senior media executives here yesterday, the agency said. Mr. Shagari said a statement by the party chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye, that the President would be nominated for a second term was the chairman's "personal view". He added: "The party has not taken a decision on the issue, but if it decides that I should stand again in 1983 I will obey the decision". [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2851, 4 Dec 81 p 15]

BUILDING COSTS SAID EXCESSIVE--Lagos, December 7--Government construction contracts cost 200 per cent more in Nigeria than in Kenya, 130 per cent more than in Algeria, the economic and business review Business Times reported today. The review said the figures were in the report of a ministerial committee on the causes of the excessively high cost of Nigerian Government contracts set up by President Shehu Shagari soon after he took office in 1979. For mild steel reinforcement Kenya's basic price in 1979 was 368.49 naira per ton, Algeria's 315 naira and Nigeria's 530 naira. Business Times said the report concluded that these differences could not be explained adequately by differences in levels of Customs and Excise duties. As a recommendation, the report emphasised the need to adopt Kenyan and Algerian Government policies of working to achieve self-reliance in the construction industry. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2852, 8 Dec 81 p 15]

CSO: 4700/465

FRG DONATES 5,000 TONS OF WHEAT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Oct-1 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by M. Toure]

[Text] At the warehouses of SOCOPAO yesterday, Food Aid Commissioner Souleymane Ndiaye received a donation of 5,000 tons of wheat from the FRG.

That country's ambassador said that this gift from the German people would help to relieve Senegal's food shortage. The German diplomat said that he regretted the delay in making this donation.

He also noted the conclusive and satisfactory results of our agricultural season, in which both peanuts and other crops did well. The aid is to be sold and the profits from its sale will be added to other funds earmarked for food aid.

As D'Axel Gutman's successor, Mr Souleymane Ndiaye recalled the FRG's previous donations: 6,000 tons of grain, composed of 5,000 tons of wheat and 1,000 tons of rice, a large amount of which was sold domestically. According to Mr Ndiaye, although emergency aid for free distribution has been suspended for nearly 3 years, the German Government has continued to cooperate with us on "large-scale projects capable of minimizing our structural grain shortage in the future."

With regard to the FRG's actions since the drought began in the Sahel, Mr Souleymane Ndiaye stressed the FRG's participation since 1979 in building 40,000-ton storage infrastructures which are judiciously spread throughout millet-growing regions. This project includes an "assistance" segment in areas as varied as agro-economics, stock control and training of skilled workers.

The commissioner also noted the FRG's participation in marketing grain with a view to filling warehouses as they are built. According to Mr Ndiaye, the wheat is to be sold to local millers and therefore comes at the right time.

"The proceeds from the sale will be of important assistance to us in allocating farm funds at the level of agricultural cooperatives assigned to basically collect grain."

The commissioner recalled the FRG's regular donations, which have been significant in terms of both quantity and quality, and its participation bilaterally and within the EEC in completing "our major water-control projects, whether on the surface or underground."

11915

CSO: 4719/218

SENEGAL

PRC DONATES 4,050 KG OF PHARMACEUTICALS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by M. Toure]

[Excerpts] In the presence of Mr Mamadou Diop, minister of public health, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China presented our country's Pharmaceutical Supply Center with drugs valued at 20 million francs. This gift of 218 cases represents 4,050 kg of drugs.

The minister of public health said that this ceremony was consistent with the productive and varied cooperation evidencing ties of friendship between China and our country. According to the minister, this friendly republic has continually reinforced its medical cooperation with us. The minister noted the contribution of the Chinese medical mission which has been in our country since 1974. Initially a mobile unit, the mission has become a permanent establishment with 17 staff members. It is currently based at Ziguinchor.

Mr Mamadou Diop recalled that there have already been three successive teams at the Ziguinchor medical center between 1975 and the present. The minister emphasized their devotion, self-denial and effectiveness in treating our people's health problems. In his opinion, China has once again endorsed the government's efforts in health care with its donation of 20 million francs in drugs.

The ambassador of the People's Republic of China previously pointed out that this donation was just a modest contribution from his country to Senegal's efforts in the public health sector. He said that this gesture is evidence of Sino-Senegalese friendship for the development of our medical sector. The Chinese ambassador also mentioned the draft agreement signed by our two countries, which provides for sending a Chinese medical mission to Casamance.

11915  
CSO: 4719/218



BRIEFS

IMF AID--The International Monetary Fund has just made 105 million [francs] in special drawing rights, or about 35 billion CFA francs, available to Senegal over the next 12 months. This total contribution is divided into two portions. The first will be used to support Senegal's economic stabilization program. The second is intended to absorb the trade deficit which has resulted from a 60-percent drop in export revenues from peanut products. These substantial credits are meant to finance our economic and financial recovery plan, which has been approved by the International Monetary Fund. They will also be used, in particular, to pay off the domestic debt, remaining foreign indebtedness and to stimulate the economy.  
[Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Nov 81 p 1] 11915

CSO: 4719/218



## BRIEFS

SIXTH ARREST--Victoria, December 10--Seychelles police arrested South African mercenary Jeremiah Cornelius Puren here early today after a tip-off, bringing to six the number of people arrested in the wake of last month's botched coup attempt here. Puren told his captors he left his hiding place in search of food. (Sources in Paris identified "Jos" Puren, 57, as former personal pilot and air force commander of Moise Tshombe, leader of the ill-fated Katangese secession in the former Congo--now Zaire. (After the final collapse of the rebellion at Bukavu in November 1967, Jos Puren was reported to be among the 113 white mercenaries who crossed by bridge into neighbouring Rwanda. The disarmed mercenaries were repatriated in April 1968 after their governments pledged that they would never again be allowed to return to Africa). [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 11 Dec 81 p 30]

CSO: 4700/461

## INQUIRY COMMITTEE PROBES SLLC ACTIVITIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 30 Nov 81 pp 2831-2834

[Text] THE TAJU-DEEN Commission of Inquiry, set up by government "to look into the activities, status and administration of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress from 1976 following the amalgamation of the then Sierra Leone Labour Congress and the Sierra Leone Council of Labour, and into all aspects of industrial relations in Sierra Leone, and make recommendations for any improvement which it may consider necessary," started sittings in Freetown on November 2.

In his opening remarks, the chairman of the commission, Justice M. O. Taju-Deen said, that the inquiry had been mandated to look into the activities of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress and make recommendations; and had not been set up to try and convict trade unionists as was being rumoured.

An objection by Mr. Blyden Jenkins-Johnston who is representing the interests of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, over the appointment to the commission of the executive secretary of the Sierra Leone Employers' Federation, Mr. Alan Benjamin, and the acting director of Extra-Mural Studies, Mr. V. J. V. Mambu, who has had a very long and close relationship with the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, was overruled by Justice Taju-Deen. Mr. Taju-Deen explained that the commission was a fact-finding one and bias or no bias, the facts would come out.

In the first week of the sittings, which was followed by an adjournment between November 6 and 12, the commission heard evidence from seven people. These were the Commissioner of Labour, Mr. L. E. Johnson; the president of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, Mr. Ibrahim Langley;

presidential aide Mr. George Gobio-Lamin; the assistant to the secretary of the President, Mr. Joseph Koroma; the secretary general of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress; Mr. James Baimba Kabia, and two detective-inspectors of police attached to the CID, Messrs Prince Bah and Francis Ngobeh.

In his evidence, the Commissioner of Labour, Mr. L. E. Johnson, told the commission that according to law, a trade union should be registered before it begins its activities, and that the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was not a registered trade union. Asked why this had not been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Johnson said that the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was a central trade union organisation, and since the first one was formed in 1946, it has not been the practise for central trade union organisations to be registered. He added that the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was recognised by government as a spokesman for workers on a national level, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Sierra Leone Labour Congress had no bargaining certificate, government had directly negotiated with Congress. Mr. Johnson said that before workers went on strike, they had to go by the Trade Group Council Regulations which state that they should give 21-days strike notice.

## Congress's "illegal strike call"

The Labour Commissioner said that he received a letter from the Sierra Leone Labour Congress on August 24, stating

that they were going to withhold labour on September 1 since government had failed to implement the first part of their negotiations. He added that the strike did take place and that it was illegal for Congress to have called the strike. Under cross examination, Mr. Johnson admitted that Congress has a heavy responsibility including the improvement of the living standard of workers, and their social, cultural, educational and economic advancement. Asked by Mr. Jenkins-Johnston that bearing in mind these functions of Congress, whether the witness thought it was wrong

for the Sierra Leone Labour Congress to have called government's attention to the improvement of the workers' standard of living, Mr. Johnson replied "No". Mr. Johnson said that he participated in negotiations with government and Congress, and that Congress was one of the parties in the joint National Board. He said that negotiations at the joint National Board were essentially on a bargaining process, and added that negotiations between government and Congress were also essentially discussions. The Labour chief said Congress represented an important sector of the community like other bodies and interest groups such as the United Christian Council and the Chamber of Commerce. These bodies sometimes present their views to government on matters relating to the country, and government normally discussed with them.

Mr. Johnson explained that sometime in August, he was a member of a committee which comprised Congress and Government and was chaired by the Second Vice President. He said he was not present at the meeting of August 25, but he understood that Congress walked out of that meeting. He said that on August 31, representatives of Congress met with the President and agreed with him to set up a committee which would look into their 8-point proposals; and a statement to that effect was initialled by the secretary general of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress and the President, Dr. Siaka Stevens. Congress representatives left with the promise that they were going to issue a statement calling off the strike scheduled for September 1, and report to the President, but they never returned. Mr. Johnson said he could not tell whether the various unions affiliated to Congress were consulted. In his evidence, the president of

the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, Mr. Ibrahim Langley said he had been president since December 6 1980, and that his functions included chairing meetings of delegates' conferences and executive meetings, and to see that the Constitution was adhered to. He said that the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was a legal entity and was inaugurated by President Stevens in 1976. The Congress, he said, was a central body which advocated for all bodies affiliated to it.

## Good relations with government

He added that Government had always consulted Congress on matters affecting workers and prior to August, it had very good relations with Government. "Whatever action the Sierra Leone Congress took therefore was in good faith in the interest of the entire workers of Sierra Leone", he said. Mr. Langley said that the secretary general of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, was in fact a member of the APC Central Committee. He said that Congress received a quantity of drugs from the AALC in the US which it donated to Government to foster goodwill and a fraternal relationship between the workers and government. He added that Congress contributed Le 2,000 towards the hosting of the OAU in 1980, and that this amount was acknowledged by a letter from State House.

Mr. Langley said that he attended a meeting at State House, August 15, at the request of President Stevens, with the entire executive of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, during which it was decided to set up a 9-man committee from both government and Congress to look into their proposals. He said the committee met on August 21 at the office of the First Vice President during which two of the 8-point proposals which were considered "immediate" were discussed. They met again August 27. By then, the first two proposals agreed on were still not effectively implemented. Congress therefore thought that there was some delaying tactics on the part of the government, and decided not to meet again until the points agreed on were implemented.

Mr. Langley said that on August 29, a delegation from the office of the First Vice President comprising religious leaders,

ministers and tribal heads, went to Congress and invited them to the residence of the Vice President. But since all the executive members of Congress were not present, a 6-man delegation went to meet the Vice President who appealed to them to settle the matter amicably. After an exchange of views, they left for State House to meet the President, but unfortunately he had gone off duty. Continuing, Mr. Langley said that they met with the President on August 30 and he expressed concern over the failure of the 9-man committee. He said that at the meeting of August 31, it was agreed that a tripartite committee comprising Congress, government and the Sierra Leone Employers' Federation be formed to look into the proposals of Congress and the Committee should have had their first meeting at Parliament on September 8.

## Division in executive

A release to this effect, he said, was prepared by Government and signed by their secretary general, Mr. Mohamed Kabia. "We left with a copy of the government release and promised to issue a release calling off the strike. Congress did prepare a follow-up release but it was never published since there was division in the executive as to when it should be issued," Mr. Langley explained. Another witness, Mr. George Gobio-Lamin, former Minister of Labour and currently presidential aide told the commission that it was during his term as Labour Minister that the Labour Congress and the Council of Labour were merged to become the Sierra Leone Labour Congress. He said that the Sierra Leone Labour Congress was not established under any law.

The assistant to the secretary to the President, Mr. Joseph Koroma, who also gave evidence said that by virtue of his office, he held certain documents which came to him between August and September. He tendered four press releases issued by the Office of the President during the period of the dispute. Three of them were broadcast.

## Missing documents

In his evidence, the secretary general of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, Mr. Mohamed Kabia, said that he was the chief administrative head of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress. He said they had 15 affiliate members, but that he was not a member of any of them. "I am an employee of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress", he said. Mr. Kabia explained that before a union could become a member of Congress, it must be registered, after which it should send a written application which would be considered by the Congress executive. When asked to produce certain documents, Mr. Kabia explained that in September, certain unknown persons entered their office building, and it was later discovered that some of their documents were missing. A detective attached to the CID, Mr. Prince Bah, told the commission that he interviewed John W. Kilhefner, an American labour education specialist and representative of the African-American Labour Centre who was attached to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress. Mr. Kabia added that Mr. Kilhefner said in his statement that the AALC had constructed a number of buildings for trade unions in Africa including Sierra Leone. Mr. Kilhefner said that the AALC assisted the Sierra Leone Labour Congress with office equipment, vehicles and salaries. He had monthly cheques paid to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress to the value of Le 3,000 and also helped with drugs and vocational training. Mr. Bah said that Mr. Kilhefner denied every getting involved in politics in Sierra Leone and refused to comment on the action of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress because, he said, he had nothing to do with it.

In answer to a question from Mr. Jenkins-Johnston, Mr. Bah said that Mr. Kilhefner was only invited to the CID but was never detained. He explained that Mr. Kilhefner had been invited to give an account of his role in the Sierra Leone Labour Congress and the relationship between the AALC and the Sierra Leone Labour Congress. He added he could not now tell the whereabouts of Mr. Kilhefner, but that unconfirmed reports say he was out of the country.

Another CID detective, Mr. Francis Ngobeh said that he took a statement from

the Finance Clerk of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress during the unrest in which he (Mr. Hamilton, the finance clerk) said that he was responsible for all payments into Congress from affiliated unions. He added that Mr. Hamilton stated that the Sierra Leone Labour Congress received various sums ranging from Le 1,300 to Le 2,500 from the AALC. At this stage the commission adjourned to November 12.

CSO: 4700/457



## TRADE UNION LEADER SOUGHT BY POLICE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3357, 30 Nov 81 p 2881

[Text]

Police are searching for the leader of the Confederation Syndicale Voltaïque, M. Zoumana Traore, who, union officials in Obagadougou say has disappeared.

M. Traore had recently provoked the government over a stand he had taken over trade union rights. The disagreement precipitated the Military Committee's decision to ban all strikes in the country and they have now published details of penalties for any offence under that decree. M. Traore was also a member of the Commission of Inquiry investigating the regime of President Lamizana which was overthrown almost exactly a year ago.

M. Traore was reported to have resigned from the Commission in protest against the strike ban. The CSV has called for a general strike on December 8 and 9 if the ban is not lifted. The CSV leader left the Commission saying that the strike ban was "arbitrary, anti-democratic and anti-worker".

Under the decree banning strikes, the penalty for strikers is three to six months jail and a fine of between 100,000 to 250,000 CFA francs. Any repetition of the offence will incur a doubling of the penalty. Colonel Saye Zerbo said that the decree would remain in

force until a "social contract" governing the right to strike was adopted.

The President also said he would be prepared to meet trade unions, but showed no sign of letting up on his currently severe attitude towards them.

The government has also published a statement warning employers not to take advantage of the decree. It appears that there had been some incidents in which employers, feeling more protected by the decree, had already started to take liberties with their work force.

CSO: 4700/454

## BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL--Washington, December 3--Zaire is willing to resume diplomatic relations with Israel "immediately" as long as other African countries agree, visiting Zairese President Mobutu Sese Seko said here Wednesday. He reminded a press conference that he had said in 1973 that relations with Israel--severed by Zaire and most African countries after the Mideast war in 1973--would remain broken until Israel gave back the occupied territories to Egypt. Now, he said, there were "no more problems" since Israel and Egypt had established diplomatic ties and Sinai would be back in Egyptian hands next April. Resuming relations was "not a difficult problem for Zaire", he said. "As far as we are concerned, we can do it immediately. But Zaire is not alone in Africa and for the time being I want to wait and see what the others are going to do". Newsweek magazine reported recently that Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon made secret visits to several West and Central African capitals over the past fortnight, offering governments military and economic aid if they would resume diplomatic ties with Israel. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2851, 4 Dec 81 p 10]

CSOP 4700/466

## BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PROSPECTING--Lusaka, December 9--A four-man World Bank team is in Zambia discussing oil exploration projects in eight areas, Minister of Mines Mufaya Mumbuna told a press conference today. He said the Government intended to ask the World Bank to extend an advance payment facility which would enable the project to start in the next field season. Over the past 15 years the Government's Geological Survey Department has undertaken a series of studies, including countrywide airborne geophysical surveys, gravity surveys, regional drilling and geological mapping. And World Bank officials considered the geological conditions sufficiently favourable to warrant detailed surveys, Mr. Mumbuna said. It was the intention of the Government to offer the data from geophysical surveys for sale to international oil companies and invite their bids on the next stage of exploration, he added. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 10]

PHOSPHATES FIND--Lusaka, December 3--Large deposits of phosphates have been discovered in the Central and Eastern Provinces of Zambia, it was announced here today. Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCOM) Director-General James Mapoma said about 200 million tonnes of carbonite rock had been discovered. A similar amount of apatite had been discovered, at Kaluwe in Central Province and Chilembwe in Eastern Province, he told a news conference. The Chilembwe deposits were of very high quality, of between 15 and 25 per cent, and at Kaluwe of 3.5 and 4 per cent, he said. The discoveries would go a long way to reducing Zambia's bill for the import of phosphate to make fertiliser at the Kafue chemicals plant south of Lusaka. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2851, 4 Dec 81 p 22]

CSO: 4700/468

## MINISTER WARNS FARMERS TO COMPLY WITH WAGE LAWS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Elton Mutasa]

[Text] **THE Government will nationalise the land of any farmer who fails to comply with the new minimum wage for farm workers, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.**

"If any farmer does not pay his farm labourers the minimum wage, all we will have to do is to nationalise the farm. We will just acquire the farm and give it to the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, so that it can become part of the resettlement programme," he said in an interview.

The minister delivered a similar warning to employers of domestic workers. He said the Government would not hesitate to prosecute them if they violated the minimum wage set for their workers.

The Government's new minimum wages for agricultural and domestic workers is \$50 a month.

Mr Kangai, however, clearly stated that under the new minimum wage employers in these sectors were not compelled to provide food for their employees as "has been the

case before. They should only provide free accommodation."

The Government was aware that workers in these sectors had borne the brunt of colonialism, racism and exploitation and would now do all it could to correct this.

"We want to rectify the situation and this is why we have introduced this new minimum wage which we believe is a step ahead to uplift the standard of living for our people."

### *Tolerate*

He added: "The Government cannot tolerate exploitation and racism against black workers to continue and we want workers to be well treated and earn what they deserve."

The minister said after the announcement of the new minimum wage on December 3, he had received complaints from farmers saying they would not be able to pay their workers the stipulated wage.

Their argument, Mr Kangai said, was that the prices for their commodities were low and they could not get the money to pay their employees.

"Although I sympathise with their complaints, it is a fact that the question of low prices on commodities does not only apply to Zimbabwe. It is all over the world.

"Every farmer will have to abide by the law or we take his land. I don't think there is any other punishment we can give to a farmer who fails to pay the minimum wage."

On domestic workers the minister added that the Government had set specific hours of work for the employees which "will be gazetted this week".

He said some domestic workers started work early in the morning and continued until late at night but they were paid no overtime.

"This time we will like every employer to record the hours of work for his domestic workers. He must record the hours in a log book which must be shown to our industrial officers who will be checking from time to time," he said.

He added that domestic and agricultural workers were treated inhumanely—especially with regard to accommodation and conditions of service — and the Government was

doing all it could "to put things right and make our people have good standard of living, otherwise we will have defeated the whole purpose of majority rule and independence."

## ***Liberate***

"We fought to liberate Zimbabwe so that all people had a decent standard of living. As a Government we are committed to see that this succeeds. We also want to see that justice is done to all the people in Zimbabwe," he said.

He also accused some parastatal organisations of ill-treating blacks and said: "This time we will pounce on them mercilessly. We cannot accept managements who still have a colonial hang-over."

Mr Kangai blasted employers who appointed blacks to senior positions, but did not remunerate them fairly and said this was racism which could not be tolerated in Zimbabwe.

He said it was time all employers in the country understood the Government's thinking and its policy, and behaved accordingly.

The Government wanted people who loved Zimbabwe and wanted to stay and develop the country for the benefit of every Zimbabwean — regardless

of colour, race or creed.

"We do not want people who are not committed to the development of this country and continue to flout the law. They are unacceptable to us."

Answering a question, Mr Kangai said he was aware that there were a lot of "petty bourgeoisie" in senior positions who suppressed people when they were supposed to help them.

"People appointed in high positions must not oppress other people — but should engage themselves in the development of the country and also respect the workers who are the backbone of Zimbabwe's economic success."



## NKOMO BOOKLET ON REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Dec 81 p 9

[Text]

**A REVOLUTIONARY approach to Zimbabwe's new struggle for economic independence is urged by the booklet, The New Zimbabwe, launched by the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, on Wednesday.**

In the booklet, Dr Nkomo said the struggle for economic independence in Zimbabwe needed thorough planning, controlled discipline, unity of purpose, and above all, direction and hard work.

Describing economic independence as more difficult to achieve than political independence, he said it was a new challenge to the entire people of Zimbabwe.

"The past is gone. The future is our challenge. We cannot afford to fail. Having defeated the evil of the past, it is now our duty to rebuild Zimbabwe as one people. The alternative can only be catastrophe for the country."

On reorganisation of the country and its people, Dr Nkomo wrote that concrete plans with a permanent feature had to be worked out in all fields.

In the past there were two areas, one for blacks, the other for whites, which were almost the same size. Yet the white farming popula-

tion never went much higher than 6 000, most of whom lived in the towns anyway.

Only a tiny population settled on white lands. Credit facilities were available. A deliberate, careful plan to preserve wildlife was pursued.

It stood to reason, therefore, that the white farming areas, though protected by discriminatory practices, now presented themselves as the best natural asset of the entire population.

The question now was: With Zimbabwe free, independent and non-racial, how shall the nation use this asset for the benefit of all?

In answer, Dr Nkomo says first must come the acceptance that commercial farming areas (white areas), must now be preserved for use by the entire population.

Secondly, there should be a plan to use both the commercial farming areas and the yet-to-be reclaimed land in the communal areas.

Big tracts of land must be acquired in the commercial farming areas for use by those in the communal areas side by side with the commercial farmers.

An important point to note was that the communal farmer could not, as an individual, afford to apply on the newly-purchased areas, the methods used by the commercial farmer.

He had no capital to enable him to do so, nor

could Government afford to assist each individual. Dr Nkomo proposes that acquired land for resettlement be, as much as possible, used through collective methods, whether in crop farming or animal husbandry, hence his belief in the formation of co-operatives.

To be viable, a co-operative had to be large, non-racial and non-political. Cattle could be brought into the new areas from communal lands, but the new areas must never be overstocked.

People in the communal areas would be taught that the way they were presently settled was land-wasting. The scattered nature of their homes and fields covered large tracts of land made redundant for both crop farming and cattle raising.

Homes would be brought close to each other in villages in specially surveyed areas to make large areas available for crop farming and grazing.

The villages would eventually grow into small towns connected to crop farming and ranching projects, and would bring together such services as schools, clinics, shops, treated and piped water, electricity and, eventually, commerce and industry.

Agricultural fields would be consolidated into big lands sub-divided so that each family would have a portion. But the consolidated lands would be cultivated co-operatively with collectively

purchased seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and equipment.

Dr Nkomo suggested that African farms in designated purchase areas were too small and mostly in too poor rainfall areas to be viable.

The answer to the problem, he said, lay in consolidating the farms into single units with each farmer retaining claim to his plot, but pooling resources with other local farmers to enable them to acquire sophisticated agricultural equipment and requirements in bulk.

On reorganisation of urban and mining areas, he said since the start of white occupation of the country, the people had been divided into two separate communities.

This developed through discriminatory legislation and became a mode of life almost accepted by the people, although both groupings, whites and blacks, knew it was artificial.

The white community regarded themselves as employers and administrators both in the private and public sectors. Even white workers also regarded themselves as part of the administration and management,

with black people regarded as temporary employees not part of the system.

Almost all urban areas and mining localities were situated in areas that were, until independence, known as "European" areas. It meant that blacks in these areas were regarded as strangers and temporary workers, owning nothing whether in housing, commerce or industry.

The situation was more serious in mining areas where the company owned everything and workers had no chance of owning homes.

Dr Nkomo said this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue. Even more radical changes were necessary in mining localities. The aim must be to change the entire situation so that blacks no longer feel an appendage to the urban set-up, but a part of it. Induced changes must take place.

On commerce and industry, he said although a few Africans had been incorporated as company directors, managers, and some of them were shareholders, people must mobilise themselves into co-operatives to participate in ownership of property

within commerce and industry.

They should not just buy undertakings already there, but should collectively create new undertakings which would accord them real participation as well as create more jobs.

He urged the creation of people's markets in cities and towns for those, particularly women, without means of subsistence or jobs, such as shebeen queens and vendors.

Finally, Dr Nkomo says, after a long and protracted war, the aim of which had been to give the people an opportunity to build themselves into a nation, it was essential that the entire population be involved in the process of reorganisation.

For the scheme to succeed, there must be real co-operation from the people, Government, leaders of commerce and industry, and commercial farmers.

The reorganisation should ultimately result in improving the lot of all, increased food production, surplus food for export, and a possible complete rehabilitation and recovery of the country's economy, the booklet concludes.

## GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO KEEP RURAL MASSES INFORMED DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 9

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

**FORMER** broadcaster, lecturer and United Nations expert on mass communication, Mr Edward Moyo, is now heading a big Government programme aimed at keeping more than two million rural people informed about developments in Zimbabwe.

The system involves two-way communication at grassroots level through a fleet of 28 mobile cinema vans.

Mr Moyo, the deputy secretary for mass communication and visual aids in the Ministry of Information and Tourism, was still not satisfied with the operation and busied himself daily working on the modernisation of techniques.

At the moment, the mobile film units carry commentaries on health, agriculture, reconstruction and community development in English, Shona and Ndebele.

"The programme is an inter-ministerial unit because it serves all Government ministries. Our job is to put it together and get the vans out in the field.

"The Government gets feedback from the people through the comments on the movies," he said in an interview.

Because of the limitations of television, rural people were also being shown films of state visits, burials at Heroes' Acre and instructional films on the use of land

and general hygiene.

"We also get a lot of information on what people think the Government should be doing. The mobile units are a link between the Government and the people.

"The units play a significant role through entertaining, providing information and instructing the rural masses at the same time. Our films are becoming more and more popular," Mr Moyo said.

His department had also extended its operations through bilateral co-operation with Mozambique.

It was producing films in Portuguese and hoped to make some in French.

Mr Moyo was working on modernising the Central Film Laboratories equipment. The Ministry of Information has taken over the majority shareholding in the laboratories which had previously been held by the parastatal Industrial Development Corporation.

"There is nothing like the Central Film Laboratories between the Limpopo River and Cairo. It is quite an asset," he said.

"We hope to accelerate the production of films on Government programmes, development and community participation.

"Mobile units will be acquired until every district in the country has its own."

Mr Moyo, who does not know his age because his parents did not have the education to record his date of birth, is without doubt at the heart of the mobile communication exercise. Asked if he could guess his age, Mr Moyo said: "I must have crossed 40 by now."

## GRASSROOTS

"We believe that if we continue being in touch at the grassroots — our fingers will be on the pulse of the nation.

"This could sharpen the focus on national problems and enlighten, instruct and inform the masses as to how to deal with them. They will also be aware of significant events in the country."

The mobile units were a kind of exchange of notes between villages on the success of development. This was the accent of all its work, he said.

It was also aimed at giving local artists the right avenue for expressing their talents.

"All this is being done in the national cause with the real point being the development of the country through communica-

tion at the grassroots level," said Mr Moyo.

Mr Moyo is one of three sons in a family of 10 and was born at Ntabazinduna. He completed his primary education at the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland mission.

He did secondary schooling at Dadaya and Tegwani mission in Matabeleland.

He read for his BSc degree in radio and television broadcasting at Syracuse University in New York State, USA. This was followed by an MSc in mass communica-

tions.

Mr Moyo held several teaching positions at universities, including Makerere in Uganda and the University of Lagos in Nigeria.

He has also worked with a number of United Nations organisations, including UNESCO, Habitat, UNICEF and the UNDP.

Before going overseas, Mr Moyo worked as a radio broadcaster, disc jockey and news reader. He was also keenly interested in writing poems, plays and serialisations for radio and television, he said.

CSO: 4700/460

## BRITAIN FINANCING TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

LONDON.  
BRITAIN is financing the training in the UK and elsewhere of some 1500 Zimbabweans. Courses range from higher degrees to training as air traffic controllers.

It all adds up to the Overseas Development Administration's largest and most comprehensive educational programme and reflects the general British commitment to Zimbabwe.

The overall cost is currently £23 million.

Of the 1500 Zimbabweans, 513 are being funded at the University of Zimbabwe, 385 receive British Council grants for courses in the UK which started before independence, 186 are in other countries, 147 "inter-

mediate" students moving to higher education in Britain in 1980, and 220 in 1981. The programme also provides for 40 post-independence awards for Zimbabweans.

The courses cover the usual range of academic and technical subjects, medicine, agriculture, engineering, electronics, and police training and parliamentary attachments.

Perhaps the most novel is the British Council funding for six novice air traffic controllers in the Isle of Man.

Until local staff is trained, the ODA has arranged with the British Civil Aviation Authority to send two air traffic controllers to Zimbabwe.

The attachments will be for six months.

The CAA consultancy will be paid from the General Aid programme — as will the cost of sending an English language officer to join the staff of the British Council in Salisbury next February.

The council's headquarters in London has also engaged the services of three experts from London University's Institute of Education to conduct a seminar in Gwelo, also in February, for 20 participants on the methods of teaching English as a second language.

It is understood that a British minister or other prominent figure will perform the opening ceremony next year of the council's new premises in Salisbury, on which £300 000 is being spent.

CSO: 4700/460



## INTERNATIONAL PRESS SEMINAR ENDS SESSIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] THERE is a need for a new information order, but this has to take into account the ability of nations to fund such projects, the availability of skills and the feasibility and need for an exchange of information between the countries, says Mr Joe Rodrigues, former editor-in-chief of Nation Newspapers in Nairobi.

He told delegates at the end of the four-day international Press seminar in Salisbury it was important that meaningful steps were taken to rectify the imbalances of the past, especially in the training of journalists.

But money was being wasted on staging conferences to discuss the new information order which were merely "political talk shops" instead of spending it on training on the ground.

"This is money that should be going into the training pool, not frittered away on attempts to convert the unconverted to UNESCO's way of thinking on the new information order," said Mr Rodrigues.

However, people should not lose sight of the fact that UNESCO had a major role to play in improving the quality and performance of institutions and agencies handling news from and about the Third World.

Indeed, the organisation had a duty to do what it could to help developing countries build

and improve their media infrastructures.

He welcomed the creation of a new information order that would put an end to the unfair system which forced Third World nations to be receivers of information from established agencies on and about themselves.

However, said Mr Rodrigues, it was essential that UNESCO, which spearheaded the new

order, did not give an impression that its philosophy was a "master plan or blueprint" that had to be accepted by all nations.

"It is no use being dictated to or guided by what UNESCO thinks and wants for mankind; it is no good pandering to the whims of authoritarian leaders who mask themselves as democrats; we must cater for our own people."

He called on African editors to make use of international bodies such as the Commonwealth Press Union and the International Press Institute to get to know each other and promote mutual contact and exchanges.

Welcoming the establishment of the Pan-African News Agency Mr Rodrigues said it was important that politics was separated from this effort as it had delayed the implementation of the project.

## Press Is a Link with the People, Says Nyoka

THE Government is not encouraging domination of the local media by ministerial statements, but is cultivating developmental journalism that involved wide coverage of rural areas, Mr Justin Nyoka, Director of Information, said yesterday.

He told the closing session of the four-day international Press seminar at the Ranch House College in Salisbury that the Government wanted to see the local Press become a bridge between the masses and itself.

This entailed the coverage of the rural areas where the people were, although it was also important that ministers' statements were reported as they reflected Government policy to the people.

For its part, said Mr Nyoka, the Government did not interfere in the way the Press was run nor dictate to the editors what was to be published and where this was to be printed.

## Ten to Train in Kenya

### NAIROBI

TEN Zimbabwean newsmen will be admitted to the Kenya Institute of Mass Communication (KIMC) in January to train in film production and other skills, Kenya's Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Alphonse Okuku, said here on Thursday.

Mr Okuku told the Deputy Minister for Information and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, that Kenya would always be sympathetic to the Zimbabwe Government and provide assistance.

Mrs Chitepo arrived here on Wednesday to hold discussions with Kenya's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on training matters.

She also intends to complete tourism talks she began during a previous visit.

CSO: 4700/458

## BOMB ATTACK ON ZANU (PF) HEADQUARTERS DEPLORED

## Aimed at Leadership

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Dec 81 pp 1, 12

[Text]

**THE attack on the ZANU (PF) headquarters on Friday is believed to have been aimed at wiping out the core of Zimbabwe's political leadership—and plunging the nation into chaos.**

The bomb was set to go off at a time when the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and several of his Cabinet ministers normally stage a top-level meeting in the building.

Gatherings of a special committee set up to reorganise the ruling party are held at 88 Manica Road in Salisbury about twice a month during Friday lunchtimes.

But by sheer luck no conference was scheduled for Friday when the bomb tore the five-storey building apart, killing six people.

One MP said: "It's too horrifying to think of the consequences if this attack had been fully successful."

The explosive — judged by an expert to be about 15 kg of TNT — was placed in the third-floor conference room where the meeting would have taken place.

A leading party member said: "It's obvious that the bomb was intended to get rid of most of the ZANU (PF) leaders,

including the Prime Minister.

"But their information was slightly wrong and no committee meeting was taking place."

At a usual party reorganisation committee meeting would have been:

- Mr Mugabe as party president and his deputy, Mr Simon Muzenda, as vice-president.

- Minister of State and military supremo Mr Emmerson Munangagwa as security chief.

- Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala and Sports Minister Mr Ernest Kadungure as leaders of the treasury department.

- Housing Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo as acting secretary of publicity and information.

- Women's Affairs Minister Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, as women's section secretary.

- Minister of Mines Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who spent more time in detention than any other political leader, and national party political commissar Mr Mayor Urimbo as heads of the organising commissariat.

There would also have been many senior party officials at such a meeting.

A grim-faced Mr Mu-

gabe and President Banana visited the injured at Parirenyatwa Hospital yesterday morning.

The Prime Minister said the attack was "murderous and dastardly".

But he stressed that the atrocity would unite, and not divide, Zimbabweans of all races.

"If this cowardly act was intended to sow seeds of disunity among the peace-loving people of Zimbabwe I can assure you that it will have the opposite effect of bringing us together, regardless of our race and colour," he said.

Shoppers were yesterday still being kept away from the party HQ because there are fears that the building may collapse.

Some shops have re-introduced doorway baggage checks.

Police forensic scientists and explosives experts are still studying the blast and damage.

Most of the estimated 150 injured were taken to Parirenyatwa Hospital after the 1.20 pm explosion.

The outrage brought the best out of many people. Some white motorists first on the scene ferried blacks to the casualty

ward.

One nurse said: "At the hospital it was like the aftermath of a major battle."

Ambulances, private cars, pirate taxis and trucks poured into the hospital grounds with wounded men, women and children.

All doctors, nurses and medical orderlies were called in to help cope with the flood.

Hospital staff, under intense pressure, worked calmly and efficiently.

A woman had a hideous gash running from her shoulder to her elbow, a small boy had the side of his face smashed in, a man in deep shock arrived with a hole blasted through his knee . . .

One of the injured visited by President Banana was 26-year-old ZANU (PF) driver Mr Washington Tambayi, who was opposite the conference room when the big bomb went off.

"There was an ear-splitting bang like 10 000 peals of thunder," he said.

"There was another man and two girls in the same room. We all tried to jump through the windows but some people rushed in and held us

back.

"They probably saved our lives."

Mr Tambayi suffered head injuries.

Also on the blast floor were Mount Darwin teacher Mr Edward Washaya (25) and his 21-year-old wife, Lenie, who were treated for cuts and shock at Harare Hospital.

They were chatting to a relative working in a third floor office.

They dived under a table and then also tried to jump out of a window.

Women's Affairs Minister Mrs Nhongo was seen nearby after the explosion, looking calm and collected.

"I'm used to this sort of thing," said the former guerilla commander.

Another passer-by caught in the blast was the Rev. Herbert Chikomo, a Presbyterian minister.

He had just walked past 88 Manica Road when the explosion occurred — but can't remember hearing the bang.

Masonry and debris fell all around him and his arm was injured.

After being bandaged by two whites in a women's fashion shop, he staggered away in a daze.

He was stopped by two girls who said prayers before handing him over to police who took him to hospital.

## Prime Minister Denounces 'Murderous Act'

THE Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday said the "murderous and dastardly bomb act" at the ZANU (PF) Salisbury headquarters would unite, and not divide, Zimbabweans of all races.

At an airport Press conference before his departure for Mozambique, Mr Mugabe, looking very grim but composed, warned that if the explosion was aimed at destroying his party and disrupting the Government it was a futile exercise.

"The act is most reprehensible and if those who have done this had the objective of destroying my party and therefore affecting the smooth running of Government, I can assure them that no amount of intimidation, no amount of violence, no amount of hostility towards ZANU and the Government will succeed.

"ZANU is built on the people. It is the expression of the majority of the people of Zimbabwe and ZANU is therefore not Robert Mugabe, Simon Muzenda, Nathan Shamuyarira or anybody else," said the Prime Minister, who was flanked by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Information and Tourism.

"ZANU is the people and the people are ZANU

and the people of this country shall always and always continue to run the new democratic order through ZANU."

His party was "magnanimous" and had invited other groups to join it in governing so that there would be greater unity. "And that's the way we are going to continue in this country," he pledged.

There were, however, groups that had rejected the spirit of national reconciliation.

"I can assure you that we don't want to foist upon those who reject this spirit, our own will. If they reject reconciliation, reconciliation will also reject them and my Government will soon show that this is so," Mr Mugabe warned.

The tragedy would bring Zimbabweans together in condemnation of the atrocity.

He expressed his "deep sense of horror and shock at the murderous and dastardly bomb act that has cost Zimbabwe six innocent lives and injuries to some 84 innocent persons — peace-loving and going about their normal duties".

On behalf of the Government and his party, the Prime Minister extended his "deep feelings of condolence and sympathy" to the families of

victims who died in the bombing.

Earlier yesterday morning Mr Mugabe visited eight of the bomb blast victims, who are being treated at Parirenyatwa Hospital.

Tighter security prevailed, with the Prime Minister's usual bodyguards reinforced by two armed soldiers, who kept guard outside the building.

Three hours later President Banda also visited the blast victims.

In an interview afterwards, he said he could not understand what had motivated the "brutal and senseless killing and maiming" or what the perpetrators had hoped to achieve.

Extending his condolences to the families of the dead and wishing the injured a speedy recovery, he expressed the hope that Zimbabweans, regardless of colour or race, would remain calm and united, continuing to work for national peace, harmony and goodwill.

On his way to the airport, Mr Mugabe stopped at the site of the ZANU (PF) offices at 88 Manica Road to inspect damage caused by the explosion, which blasted tonnes of masonry and shattered

cores of windows in the vicinity.

Mr Mugabe was accompanied on his visit by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emerson Munangagwa; the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo; the

Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano; the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni; the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira; and the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo.

[Editorial: "A Satanic Act"]

THE bomb blast at the ZANU (PF) National Headquarters on Friday which killed so many innocent Zimbabweans was a most senseless and satanic act. There is no doubt that the devilish deed was the calculated work of enemy agents.

No Zimbabwean in his right mind could expect to reap any fruits of any kind from the dastardly act either in the immediate or remote future.

It is the second such blast. The first occurred at Inkomo and destroyed vast quantities of ammunition. When one adds to this the theft of many guns and a lot of ammunition at Inkomo Barracks last year and the organised escape of a South African spy, one cannot fail to discern a pattern and make relevant inferences.

It is quite clear that there are imperialist forces bent on stirring trouble in Zimbabwe and keeping the political pot bubbling with trouble. Their avowed intention is to ensure that Zimbabwe does not consolidate its independence and enjoy the fruits that flow from peace, unity and political stability.

Such actions as the Manica Road blast have the effect of scattering political confusion and sowing seeds of mutual suspicion amongst Zimbabweans, setting them on a perpetual sniffing and witch-hunting course.

There can be no better way to destabilise a country. The fact that Zimbabweans must quickly grasp is that the enemies of our country are determined to see that there is no stabilisation and normalisation of political power

around a Government of leaders that they, up to this time, describe as "terrorist" and "communist" and whom they fought with might and main for years to prevent them from getting anywhere near the reins of power.

This shows in the most clear terms the need for Zimbabweans of all races to close their ranks, pull together and pool their resources in order to defend and protect their country.

The prophets of doom who daily predicted that Zimbabwe's birth would be accompanied by a catastrophe and chaos, are determined not to be proven wrong. If the chaos cannot be self-caused, they are prepared to inspire, instigate or directly cause it.

We cannot over-emphasise the need for vigilance in this connection. And this is not a duty devolving upon certain individuals, but upon all Zimbabweans whatever their race, colour, creed or political persuasion.

This is not the opportune time to apportion blame and we are loathe to do so. But we are duty-bound to point to an attitude of complacency and laxity in security which are discernible at many public places patronised by political leaders.

A little more sense of security and alertness could have prevented the evil and costly incident.

Those who often criticise the prevailing security measures surrounding the President, the Prime Minister and other Government leaders for being exaggerated, can perhaps, prove from this evil deed, the dire need for watertight security for Government and other leaders.

Every necessary action should be taken to ensure the security of our country and its leaders.

#### Call for Vigilance

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told thousands of people at a rally in Maputo yesterday that the enemy in the Southern

African region was now resorting to tactics of recruiting social misfits in order to negate independence.

"We must be careful and vigilant. We must remain united within our own countries under our own vanguard organi-



sations," he said.

Unless the enemy was thoroughly defeated, there would always be problems of destabilisation. The enemy was already organising the Andreas, Savimbi, Mushala and Muzorewa to do this.

He said Zimbabwe would never forget the sacrifices which Mozambique had made when its cadres fought and lost their lives together with Zimbabwean freedom fighters.

"We must remain united after independence because we have to defeat the other enemies of hunger, poverty, ignorance

and disease," Mr Mugabe said.

President Samora Machel said that Zimbabwe's independence was a devastating blow to the dissidents in the Sofala and Manica provinces, who now were being crushed by the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM).

● Co-operation between Zimbabwe and any other country does not mean those countries have a right to decide Zimbabwe's destiny. Mr Mugabe said last night.

Addressing more than 50 heads of missions he said: "I hope your coun-

tries will understand us, and not misread us. We co-operate with them. We do so on the basis that these forms of co-operation do not seek to turn us into puppets or create masters."

The West found Zimbabwe's relations with socialist countries hard to understand.

But Zimbabwe was a non-aligned country. It was Zimbabwe's own choice to co-operate with socialist countries.

"We will go in our own direction and that is socialism. We will follow the policy that we are masters of our own destiny."

CSO: 4700/460

## FUTURE OF MINING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Michelle Faulk]

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S** mining industry, dogged by a worldwide mineral price slump, transport bottlenecks and skilled labour shortages, is still a good financial bet which economists believe could earn the country an impressive \$1 000 million a year by the end of this decade.

Whites colonised Rhodesia in 1890 searching for gold, their lust spurred by tales that the land harboured the legendary mines of King Solomon.

Though they soon found the reports were exaggerated, these were not without foundation. Africans mined and smelted gold in Zimbabwe long before the arrival of the white man.

Great Zimbabwe, where ancient gold-mine workings have been found, was the centre of a brisk gold trade with the Arabs, and later the Portuguese, between the 13th and 15th centuries.

**EXCITING**

The colonisers stayed on as farmers and businessmen. It took them 50 years to realise that beneath their ploughs and

tractors was an Aladdin's Cave of minerals which today are the envy of Africa and the world.

Today Zimbabwe is one of the world's most important producers of gold and its vast reserves of coal make it a land of exciting potential development in a fuel-starved world.

In 1982, as the country stands poised for a massive take-off, both Western and Eastern eyes are zooming in on Zimbabwe, lovingly contemplating its 40 different types of minerals.

They are interested in assessing the success of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's experiment in socialism, which has caused some nervousness among investors.

But a lack of foreign investor confidence in the last year has been offset by the optimism of foreign and local mining companies in the country, who have gone ahead with significant investment programmes.

Undeterred by current depressed conditions caused by an international commodity slump, Anglo-American at Wankie, Rio Tinto at Renco and African Associated Mines at Shabeni, are all engaged in major expansion.

Last year Lonrho doubled its investment in the country and in 1980, Independence year, 5 000 pro-

pecting licences were issued compared with 1 000 the year before.

The mining industry is of central importance to the economy, providing 9 percent of the gross domestic product and 7 percent of the formal sector employment.

Even more pertinent, about 90 percent of total mineral output is exported, supplying 55 percent of total exports.

It is a relatively labour-intensive industry with profitability tied closely to conditions on the labour market.

Hence, concern about the country's socialist policies, which ideally would require major state participation in such key industries as mining.

The industry's labour force was estimated at 70 400 a year ago, with some 9 000 miners employed by smallworkers.

A look at the position of major minerals mined here shows that the industry's future trend will depend on world demand, something outside the control of Zimbabwe.

Gold production dropped from 17 tonnes produced in 1964 to 11.4 tonnes last year. That output can be expected in 1981 and possibly even lower in the new year.

Gold is also produced as a by-product of copper and poor prices for that

metal have also led to a cut-back in gold production.

The asbestos story is brighter. Zimbabwe mines what is probably the finest quality asbestos in the world, which is currently in great demand.

Last year the final stage of a \$100 million Shabani asbestos mill was opened. In full production it will have the capacity to process 200 000 tonnes of asbestos a month, putting Zimbabwe into the top league of asbestos producers, which includes Canada and the Soviet Union.

Chrome reserves are estimated at 450 million tonnes, and the present throughput of 553 000 tonnes is regarded as relatively small.

South Africa is a major competitor in ferrochrome production, but if its market proves unreliable, things could look extremely promising for Zimbabwe.

International interest in the industry is headed by Eastern European countries.

There are six nickel mines in the country, first developed in 1961. Last year, production stood at 15 074 tonnes.

Zimbabwe has many valuable deposits of coal, its fifth ranking mineral.

At Wankie, where the only operating collieries are located, there are proven reserves of close on 350 million tonnes of good quality extractable coking coal, with possible additional reserves of one billion tonnes of thermal coal.

Next year, Wankie will provide coal for the new captive thermal power station.

There are several other deposits of coal extending over vast areas, and many coalfields have not been fully explored.

But it is known that there are substantial deposits of coking coal, far in excess of the foreseeable domestic requirements, and other coals with low sulphur and phosphorous contents suitable for the metallurgical industry.

## HEIGHTENED

Interest shown in Zimbabwe's coal, with a significant number of applications for mining leases and exclusive prospecting areas by foreign and local organisations, is heightened in the light of the current world energy crisis.

The copper industry, though small in comparison to that of neighbouring Zambia, makes a valuable contribution to the economy.

At the moment there is only one electrolytic copper refinery and one fire refinery operating, with plans to commission a second electrolytic refinery towards the end of the year.

Copper production in Zimbabwe dropped from a peak of 52 000 tonnes in 1973 to 27 000 tonnes in 1980, mainly because of the world recession.

This year's production figures have not yet been announced, but the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, estimated that the mining industry would take a 10 percent nose-dive, caused mainly by transport problems and an 11 percent fall in the unit value of the country's leading minerals.

The minister recently said that transport problems would be solved early in 1982.

"The general upsurge in Zimbabwe's economic activity and the readier access to world markets has created bottlenecks in some fields, placing particular stress upon transport facilities which are now being asked to cope with mineral and other traffic on an unprecedented scale.

"I am confident that this problem will be satisfactorily overcome within a few months."

He said there was still a marked shortage of skilled manpower, but promised that the Government and mining houses were making concerted efforts "to expand technical training in the multiplicity of skills which are needed to successfully operate our mines".

Some of the weaknesses of the industry were out-

lined in a recent Economist Intelligence Unity (EIU) report on Zimbabwe.

It commented: "With the exception of coal, most minerals found in Zimbabwe are low grade ores and there is no secret that much of the success of the mining industry to date has been due to relatively low costs, of which wages have been an important but by no means an exclusive element."

Mr Nyagumbo has promised to form a parastatal Minerals Marketing Corporation next year "to bring about stability in the marketing of Zimbabwe's minerals by finding suitable buyers".

The innovation has met criticism from the white-controlled industry, with producers expressing the fear that inexperienced hands might accidentally damage delicate marketing balances.

In its review of 1981, the influential Mining magazine said: "In a recession situation in particular they (mineral producers) feel sellers who are new to the market can sell a mineral the wrong way, or at the wrong price, or to the wrong people."

"This can depress the market even more, making the climb from the trough to the next peak harder and slower and possibly making the next peak lower than it would have been."

## CONTACT

Mr Nyagumbo, however, pointed out that the MMC would include representatives of the private sector and assured that his ministry was in constant contact with the Chamber of Mines and that the Government had been promised their full co-operation.

"The MMC will exploit to the full all existing expertise in the marketing of minerals and metals," he told parliamentarians.

The marketing system was being set up to ensure that the country's minerals were used in the national interest.

It was not Government's intention to disrupt the mining industry or to scare away potential investors, he told his critics.

## Survivor of the Dark Years

THE man in the hot seat of Zimbabwe's mining industry, Minister Maurice Nyagumbo, was the longest-detained black nationalist leader in the country.

He spent exactly one third of his life — 19 years — in Rhodesian jails and detention camps.

Mr Nyagumbo was born in Rusape and educated at mission schools until Standard Four and left Zimbabwe to find work in South Africa in 1940.

There, he tried everything from vegetable seller to waiter.

His introduction to politics, at the age of 24, came from a fellow Zimbabwean who helped him become a member of the Communist Party which was banned in 1948.

He then helped James Chikerema form the Central African Social Club, aimed at involving Zimbabwean Africans in politics.

Mr Nyagumbo remained in South

Africa until 1955 when he was deported for having contact with Mau Mau sympathisers in Kenya.

Back home, he joined forces with Mr Chikerema again, becoming founder member of the African National Youth League, which later merged with the ANC.

In February 1959 he was detained for the first time, and on his release, in 1962, he joined ZAPU, but later switched allegiance to the newly-formed ZANU.

He was again detained in 1964 and spent the next 11 years in prison before he was released briefly in 1975.

He was soon charged with recruiting young men for "terrorist" training and sentenced to 15 years' jail.

Mr Nyagumbo was eventually set free in December 1979, just in time to attend the last ceremony at Lancaster House.

While in detention he wrote the book *With the People*.

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## ARMED POLICE ASSIGNED TO MAN ROADBLOCKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

**POLICE** at road-blocks would be authorised to use a limited number of firearms, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said in Salisbury yesterday, announcing a crackdown on traffic offenders during the holiday period.

The minister said police manning road - blocks would be armed in case of trouble. His announcement follows a spate of fatal traffic accidents over the past few days. At least 25 people have died.

Minister Hove announced new clampdown measures in an effort to reduce the rate of fatal accidents.

He said in a broadcast last night he was horrified at the number of recent serious traffic accidents.

"Zimbabwe cannot afford to lose its valuable citizens this way nor can it afford to lose imported vehicles bought with valuable foreign exchange."

The police have been instructed to take very positive and stringent measures to clamp down on traffic offenders, he said. These measures will come into effect immediately.

The minister said motorists must expect to

encounter road blocks.

The police at the road-blocks would be watching for any drink offenders as well as checking other offences.

Those arrested for drinking while driving would be kept in custody until in the opinion of the police they were in condition to drive safely.

Drivers and passengers have been warned not to drink in vehicles. If they are seen doing so or there is evidence such as half consumed or empty bottles in their cars, they will be detained for investigation.

Government cars would also be required to stop at road-blocks to see if the driver was on an authorised journey on Government business.

The minister urged motorists to reduce night journeys because most fatal accidents occurred then.

● Bulawayo police reported yesterday that 24

motorists have been arrested this month for drunk driving.

Ten had been involved in road accidents.

● Three people were killed and two others were seriously injured in traffic accidents — one of them a hit-and-run — in Que Que and on the main road between Shabani and Fort Victoria at the weekend.

On Saturday night, near the Golden Mile Motel at Que Que, a truck and a car collided and the car rolled on to its roof. Then another car collided with the first.

Two of the four people in the first car were killed and two others were seriously injured. The dead were Mr Joe Tatayi, of 261/7 Mbizo, and Mr George Zinatsa, of the same address.

The driver of the truck, and the driver of the Citroen were not hurt.

On Monday the body of a man who had been struck by a vehicle was found on the Fort Victoria road, although no such accident had been reported to the police.

The dead man has not yet been identified. He was aged between 35 and 40.

TO CALL PEOPLE 'SHONA' IS INSULT SAYS AUTHOR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 6

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text] **A ZIMBABWEAN** author of long standing says the word Shona is derogatory, and calling anyone by that name is an insult.

Mazoe-born Dr Solomon Mutswairo says the largest ethnic group in this country derives from the valmbire and therefore should be known as Mbire — and their language Chimbire.

This is the conclusion he has reached after spending about 30 years research.

"It will come as a great surprise if not shock to many people to know that there is no such language as Shona or Chishona, and that there are no people called Mashona," argues Dr Mutswairo in a paper on the Case for a Language Identity in Zimbabwe.

"The present indigenous native Zimbabweans are descendants of, and derive their roots from, both Mbire and Hungwe families, and not from some spurious clans of the so-called Mashona people whose existence is altogether outside known history," says Dr Mutswairo.

The doctor, who returned from the United States this year after an absence of over 20 years, has been lecturing in Afri-

can languages and literature at Howard University, Washington.

He is the author of Feso, the revolutionary novel with the famous poem Nehanda Nyasikana and of Mapondera Roja of Zimbabwe, about the escapades of the great guerilla fighters who fought British settlers in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese settlers in Mozambique during the 1890s. The book was banned.

The firebrand author has just completed another book, Chaminuka the Prophet of Zimbabwe.

Dr Mutswairo said this book, due to be released next year, deals with a woman who preached peace and reconciliation between the "Mbire" and Ndebele peoples.

On how the word Shona came about, Dr Mutswairo said in an interview that it could have originated from the Portuguese word "suino" which means a pig or swine.

When the Portuguese came to this country they despised the indigenous culture and were bent on the policy of assimilation in a bid to completely destroy any traces of the "Mbire culture".

Another possibility, he said, was that the word could have come from the Ndebele-Zulu who branded the "Mbire" people as

Tshona, meaning "depressed, dumpened and sunken people".

He said that during their heydays the Ndebele raided the "dampened" people and the term Tshona could have caught on.

The controversial author says the biggest culprit in the naming game was Clement M. Loke, then Professor of African languages at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa. In about 1929 and 1930 he suggested to the Southern Rhodesia government after a lengthy research on the ethnic languages of this country that since they had no particular name the people should be called Shona.

The government accepted the recommendation and Shona was officially accepted.

"My research has shown that we are not Shona but Mbire and our language should be Chimbire," said Dr Mutswairo.

"One of the ways of effecting change is to write books to identify the true historical background and confirm that we are Mbire.

"Since identity is relevant to our education and culture these days, it behoves us to determine who we are, where we came from, in short what our roots are."



FERUKA READY TO BEGIN OPERATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Feruka oil refinery near Umtali has been converted into a large storage depot and is ready to accept diesel and petrol when the pipeline from Beira comes into operation.

The pipeline, which was slightly damaged when the bridge over the Pungwe River was blown up recently, is expected to be in operation early next year.

A statement issued in Umtali yesterday by the refinery owners, Central African Petroleum Refineries (Capref) said that conversion work at the refinery was completed by a Dutch firm on November 26.

"Great care was taken to ensure that all work at the refinery site would be compatible with the possible recommissioning of the refinery itself," the statement added.

Altogether, some \$4 million was spent on the refinery converting it into a storage depot, while an additional \$577 000 was allocated for renovations on the Beira side of the pipeline.

When the pipeline becomes operational, it is intended to pump diesel through for about 20 days each month, and petrol for the remaining 10. The two fuels will be separated in the pipe by large rubber plugs known as "pigs".

Petroleum industry experts have expressed scepticism about hopes for the re-commissioning of the refinery in its present form. They say Feruka is outdated by modern technological standards and will have to be drastically redesigned to be of any use as a refinery in the future.

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## MAN DEPORTED TO SA FOR DEFACING MUGABE'S PHOTO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

MR Keef de Jong (24), the mechanic who was alleged to have defaced a photograph of the Prime Minister, was deported yesterday. Immigration officers put him on a flight bound for Johannesburg.

Mr de Jong's father, Mr Cornelius de Jong, said he was at Salisbury airport when his son left. He would not comment on why his Dutch-born son, who became a father for the second time on Thursday, had been deported to South Africa.

The young man's wife, Mrs Sharon de Jong (22), who was born in this country, said she would join her husband in Johannesburg as soon as the baby was able to travel.

Mrs de Jong, who also has a child aged four, said she had had no complications with Thursday's birth.

She would stay with her husband's parents while he looked for a job.

Proceedings arising from Mr de Jong's detention two weeks ago were

postponed at the High Court in Salisbury yesterday until next month.

Mr de Jong's attorney, Mr Steve Taylor of Giff, Godlonton and Gerrans, said the only issue still to be settled was the costs of the case.

"As Mr de Jong has now been released from detention the other applications before the court no longer apply," he said.

"The question of costs will hinge on whether or not the Home Affairs Minister's detention order was lawful. The deportation order was not contested because he would have remained in detention while the argument went on."

"It was a case of deciding which was the best course of action to take, but there is nothing to stop Mr de Jong from taking further action to have the deportation order set aside."

Mr de Jong worked at the Avondale service station where the photograph of Mr Mugabe was found with a moustache and horns drawn on it.

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AFC TO GIVE LOANS TO COMMUNAL FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Agricultural Finance Corporation plans to give loans worth \$38,4 million to about 65 000 communal and small-scale farmers by the end of 1984, it was announced yesterday.

In its annual report, the corporation says during the year a total of \$7,9 million was given to 3 333 small-scale and 18 000 communal farmers.

Envisaged in the plans is an increase of over 300 percent of the farmers to be helped compared with the 1980/81 figure and financially there will be an increase of 480 percent in the value of seasonal loans to be advanced.

The Agricultural Finance Board considers that one of the issues to be settled in the year ahead is the need to adapt future policy in the fixing of lending rates of interest.

"Subsidised credit," the report says, "is not considered to be an effective means of redistributing income as the benefit of the institutional credit will only reach a minority of small-scale farmers.

"Heavy subsidies could also lead to a reduction in the credit programme."

The corporation has embarked on a policy of "promotion from within" in a bid to create a more balanced service representative of population groups.

During the year 63 employees comprising about 20 percent of staff were promoted or upgraded, says the report.

Shortage of trained and experienced people coupled with increased business activity had posed problems.

Of the \$1 million still missing for the year, the board hopes to get \$800 000 this month, leaving the remainder to be accounted for.

The corporation's income/expenditure account reflects a trading surplus of \$659 000 compared with a surplus of \$822 000 for the 1979/80 year.

The board considers that ways should be sought to enable the corporation to receive a higher proportion of equity contribution and that an agreed minimum operating margin should be set to ensure a break-even position for the corporation.

## CASH CRISIS PUTS AN END TO 'MOTO'

### Catholic Weekly Folds

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Catholic weekly newspaper, Moto, yesterday published its last issue.

But the staff, who have been given notice with effect from the end of January, hoped that there might be a chance to start another paper.

Staff and other interested people meet this afternoon to discuss the question of launching another paper. They were still keen to find alternative funding for the project.

But meanwhile Mambo Press of the Catholic diocese of Gwelo, the publisher of Moto, announced in an editorial that yesterday's Moto would be the last issue because financial constraints left no alternative.

The editorial, which was commissioned by Mambo Press, said that on November 27 the Bishop of Gwelo, the Rt Rev. Tobias Chiginya, wrote to members of the Moto executive council:

"I should like to inform you that I, with my consultants, have decided that the weekly newspaper Moto will cease publication in December, 1981."

But in a front page article of the same issue, the staff of Moto said: "We have been searching for a minor miracle to save our paper."

The staff of Moto said they had only been informed three weeks ago that the paper would close down.

"Not having been given the option of prior discussion, we tried to gain a reprieve, or at least a stay of execution, to enable us to find alternative funding.

"In spite of tremendous efforts by the staff and members of the executive council, we have been unsuccessful in gaining that reprieve."

The Catholic diocese was planning another publication to replace Moto some time in January or February next year.

A spokesman for the staff of Moto said they would work towards continuing the tradition of an independent ecumenical paper.

"We are hoping for a broad-based paper and not just a Catholic diocesan one.

"We want to produce a national weekly geared toward the rural areas.

"It is tremendously sad that a paper with the tradition and role of Moto should come to an end like this.

"It is also unfortunate that attempts to reorganise and restructure Moto were just beginning to become effective."

He said there had been a good response in advertising and readership over the past weeks. Advertising had gone up 10 times since July. Sales had also more than doubled since June.

"We were holding out quite well, with tremendous support from a lot of people, the spokesman said.

He said the decision to close Moto had been taken when favourable conditions prevailed.

The paper has had a stormy history. It was frequently banned, the offices were bombed and editors were deported and detained. "Now it is being closed down at a time when it is most needed.

"Moto was playing a useful complementary role to the other newspapers in the country," the spokesman said.

The director of Mambo Press, Fr Albert Planger, could not be reached for comment.

#### Hopes for New Paper

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The staff of the now defunct Catholic weekly newspaper, Moto, are to approach the Mass Media Trust and the Christian Council of Zimbabwe to launch a new weekly.

The former editor of Moto, Mr Leopold Hatugari, said last night that the decision was taken after a staff meeting yesterday.

"Moto has now folded and there is nothing we can do to continue its publication because we were told so suddenly to cease publication," he said.

But, he added, there was a provision in notices terminating the service of all Moto staff with effect from the end of January that Mambo Press, the publisher of the paper, had to get Ministry of Labour and Social Services approval.

"If we don't succeed in starting another newspaper, tentative arrangements have been made with other employers to absorb Moto's staff of about 17 people.

"But I still feel it is a tragedy that Moto, with its history of reprisals, has to close down," Mr Hatugari said.

When staff approached the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, with the news that the paper would close down he had also said it was a tragedy, Mr Hatugari said.

Mr Hatugari said that Dr Shamuyarira felt Moto had played its role in a lively manner following stories sometimes left untouched by other Zimbabwe newspapers.

Moto had also filled a valuable gap in the rural areas and had been constructive in its criticism of some Government representatives and policies.

"Its closure is a big loss to the country.

"But we strongly feel the Catholic diocese of Gwelo was concerned not only over the financial losses but rather over the growing independence of Moto," Mr Hatugari said.

When Moto moved to Salisbury the Gwelo diocese lost effective control over editorial policy and this had been pointed out in certain cases, Mr Hatugari said.

The Catholic church was worried that Moto had stopped promoting religion as it did in the past, he said.

"The Catholic diocese of Gwelo did not wish the editorial autonomy of Moto to continue," said Mr Hatugari.

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## BRIEFS

**BOMB DEATHS**--The bomb blast in the ZANU (PF) offices in Manica Road, Salisbury, claimed another life at the weekend, increasing the death toll to seven. A police spokesman said the seventh victim died in hospital on Saturday. Those who died were officially named as: Wendy Marunga (23) of Mufakose; Elizabeth Mudzivare (27) of Zengeza; Herbert Nyadongo (22) of Highfield; Marian Ziwachi (nine months); Christopher Lane Knaggs (43) of Greendale; Lorraine Peters (24) of Avondale West; and Godwin Chisvo (age unknown) of Highfield. Yesterday detectives investigating the blast appealed for information which might help them solve the mystery explosion. In addition they want to interview anyone who was injured and has not yet reported to the police and anyone whose vehicle was damaged. The numbers of the investigating officers are Salisbury 790898 and 705299. Army engineers at 2 pm yesterday exploded a suspicious box later found to contain old clothes at Fanum House in Samora Machel Avenue, Salisbury, a police spokesman said last night. Police cordoned off the area after receiving the report. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 81 p 1]

**LOME MEMBERSHIP**--Both houses of the Belgian parliament last week ratified Zimbabwe's accession to the Lome 2 Convention, and European Economic Community (EEC) members are expected to ratify the agreement this week, it was announced yesterday. So far eight of the ten EEC countries have now ratified Zimbabwe's membership of Lome 2, the Zimbabwe Information Service reported from Brussels. Italy has reportedly accepted the agreement in principle with the Senate having already completed ratification and the lower house expected to do so before the end of December. The tenth member of the EEC, Greece, was not a member of the community at the time of the signing of the agreement in November last year and so was not required to ratify it. Zimbabwe would soon enjoy the full benefits of the convention and is keen to take advantage of the sugar protocol in order to qualify for additional deliveries from shortfalls of other sugar producing countries. Interim arrangements now in operation already gave Zimbabwe all the necessary facilities to trade with EEC countries and the delay in ratification by the EEC parliament would not affect Zimbabwean exporters, ZIS reported. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 3]

**GWAAI ASSEMBLY POINT**--Bulawayo--The assembly point at Gwaai river mine is to be closed down and all men remaining there will be moved to Llewellyn Barracks in Bulawayo between December 28 and 30, police announced yesterday. A general traffic warning has been issued to the motoring public to take extra caution on the Bulawayo-Wankie road and between the city and the barracks over those three days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 3]

ZPC DIRECTOR--The Zimbabwe Promotion Council has appointed Mr Jones Gondo, a former articled clerk and Government official, as its new director with effect from next month. He takes over from Mr David Brewer who has been with the ZPC for the past 14 years. Born in Fort Victoria and educated in the district and later at Plumtree, Gwelo, and the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Gondo joined the ZPC in April 1980 and was appointed assistant director early this year. He is married with three children. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 81 p 13]

SUGAR PRICES--Bulawayo--The shortage of white sugar will probably last until the Government sanctions a new price structure which will enable expansion of production to meet demand, a spokesman for the ZSR Limited group said yesterday. He was commenting on reports in Bulawayo that sugar was being rationed to traders, many of whom said they had not had any sugar for several months. He added that transport difficulties during the past year had resulted in a 10 000-tonne production loss at the very time when demand was rising. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1]

LILONGWE AIRPORT--The new airport at Lilongwe is nearing completion, says the executive chairman of Air Malawi, Mr Steven Majiga. Facilities at the new airport would allow jet aircraft to land, he said in Salisbury. International travellers would soon be able to fly direct to Lilongwe, the new capital, without having to go via Blantyre. Domestic services were expected to operate from the new airport as early as next month with international flights being handled towards the end of the year. On completion the airport, including ground handling equipment, would have cost about \$102 million. Once international flights to the capital start all flights by Air Zimbabwe and Air Malawi would use Lilongwe, Mr Majiga said. "We will be operating an efficient feeder service to all areas, especially Blantyre and our popular tourist resorts," Mr Majiga said. He said European airlines like British Airways and UTA, the French airline, had already shown an interest. Air Malawi would be returning to the international European air routes as soon as larger aircraft were available. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 81 p 13]

POSTAL UNIONS DISAGREE--Unification of the two unions in the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation is being hampered by disagreement as to whether sectional representation should be included in a new constitution. The Posts and Telecommunications Association wanted sectional representation, while the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union felt that it was discriminatory, said its general secretary, Mr Dobba Gonye, last week. He claimed that both black and white members of the association were leaving to join his organisation. "Many skilled white workers are joining us because they feel the constitution of the association is outdated and lagging behind the spirit of reconciliation," he said. Four votes of lower grade workers were equal to one of an officer in the association's constitution, he said. "When we were trying to draw up a constitution for both unions, the Ministry of Labour gave us a specimen as a guideline. But this was rejected by the leaders of the association as it did not stipulate the question of sections. The Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union hope moves to amend the Industrial Conciliation Act will remove such clauses which permit classes of unions to be formed in one industry." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 81 p 3]

COAL PRICE HIKE--Wankie Colliery yesterday announced price increases averaging 25 percent on coke and coal sold on the local market. The new prices are a sequel to a new coal price agreement reached between the company and the Government at the end of last month. However, export prices were not increased, but would be reviewed in due course, said the colliery's executive director, Mr John Hedley. The increases, effective from yesterday, were as follows: dry coal--27,11 percent; washed coal--25,32 percent; coke--17,20 percent. Washed coking coal rose by 28,03 percent and low phosphorous coke by 17,02 percent. Coal and coke prices were last fixed on October 27, 1980 and Wankie applied for an increase on March 1 this year to counter reduced profitability. Despite the increase, Zimbabwe's coal was still among the cheapest in the world, said Mr Hedley, who expected the next price review in September next year. "A full year on the new price will enable us to achieve a fair return and could make small inroads into the deficit incurred by August 31 this year," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 81 p 4]

ZIPRA HOME--Bulawayo--The remaining 120 disabled ZIPRA ex-combatants staying at the Lido Hotel in Bulawayo expect to be moved to their new home near Shabani early next year, their commander said yesterday. Sixteen men from the company are already living in tents on land offered by former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr Garfield Todd, from his farm at Dadaya near Shabani. The commander, Mr Cleopas Gumede, said bricks were being made and building materials were arriving at the site. Dormitories for the ex-guerillas should be finished by the middle of next year, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 81 p 1]

CRONJE QUIT--Republican Front MP Rowan Cronje has quit Parliament to take a job elsewhere. "I'm going to another country in Southern Africa--but not South Africa," said the former Education Minister. He refused to be more specific. But he stressed: "My going has absolutely nothing to do with politics or the conditions in the country. I have faith in the development of this country. I believe that if there's one country in Africa with the potential and good race relations to succeed it's Zimbabwe." The 53-year-old Member for Central (Midlands) said he had been made "a very attractive job offer". [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Dec 81 p 1] Mr Rowan Cronje, the Republican Front MP who resigned his seat last week to take up employment outside Zimbabwe, says his new job will enable him to contribute in a "small way" to progress in Southern Africa. He said yesterday that his employers, who were not in South Africa, would announce his appointment in due course. "The position was offered to me--I did not approach them," he said. "All I can say is that it will enable me to play a small role in helping progress in Southern Africa." An immigrant to Zimbabwe from South Africa in 1962, Mr Cronje held cabinet portfolios in the Rhodesian and Zimbabwe Rhodesian governments prior to independence. He has also served on the Censor Board, has been chairman of the Afrikaans Rhodesian Association and a leading minister in the Rhodesian Reformed Church. An MP for 11 years until his resignation last week, he says he has received help and assistance, without exception, from ministers in the present government. "I have been able to do quite a lot for my constituents with their help," he said. Mr Cronje, who is 44 years old, intends leaving Zimbabwe with his family at the end of January. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 81 p 13]



BEIRA LINK RESTORED--Maputo. Rail traffic between the port of Beira and Zimbabwe is running again after a break of seven weeks. The bridge was damaged in October in a sabotage action by a group of the South African-based armed bands infiltrated into Mozambique. The nearby road bridge was also badly damaged in the action. Repairs to the road bridge will take much longer to complete and a vehicle and a passenger ferry are operating to carry traffic from Beira.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 81 p 3]

EXPORTS UP--Zimbabwe's exports in the first eight months of this year were worth \$609 million--R7,8 million up on the same period last year. But the monthly digest of statistics for November reveals that imports between January and August totalled \$659 million, an increase of 33 percent on the first eight months of 1980. South Africa was still the country's major trading partner in August, accounting for \$16 million of exports and \$19,5 million of imports. The United States was Zimbabwe's second largest export market and the United Kingdom provided the second biggest supply of imports. Fuel imports cost \$15,4 million and brought the eight month total to \$85,2 million. Tobacco exports boosted foreign exchange coffers by \$13,7 million and asbestos brought in \$6,2 million. Other major exports were copper metal, nickel metal, sugar and maize. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 81 p 3]

ZCTU LEADERSHIP--The publicity and information secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Elphegio Soko, said yesterday that an executive meeting today will not elect a successor to the late secretary-general, Mr Albert Mugabe. He said the purpose of the meeting was to appoint an administrative secretary of the organisation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 81 p 3]

MIDLANDS MP RESIGNS--A Republic Front Member of Parliament, Mr Rowan Cronje, has resigned his seat in the House of Assembly. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, confirmed yesterday that Mr Cronje, who held the seat for the Central constituency, Midlands, had resigned but did not say where he would be going. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 81 p 3]

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